REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,219.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1872. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE { FOR A YEAR .....Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in *advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—	
First insertion	Rs. 2 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

or less, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. Berry, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 6th April 1872, at 2 P.M.

	April 1872.		April 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	6	Leave Tuticorin	14
,, Ratnagherry	7	,, Colombo	15
,, Ingoria	7	,, Galle	16
,, Carwar	8	,, Tellicherry	19
,, Mangalore	9	,, Madras	21
,, Cannanore	10	,, Cocanada	23
,, Tellicherry	10	,, Vizagapatam	24
,, Calicut	11	,, Bimlipatam	24
,, Beypore	11	,, Gopalpore	25
,, Cochin	12	,, False Point	26
,, Allepey	13	Arrive CALCUTTA	28

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 29th March 1872, at noon.

	March 1872.		April 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	29	Leave BUSSORAH	17
,, Kurrachee	April. 2	Arrive Fao	17
Arrive Gwadur	3	,, Bushire	19
,, Muscat	5	,, Lingah	24
,, Bunder Abbas	7	,, Bunder Abbas	26
,, Lingah	9	,, Muscat	28
,, Bushire	11	,, Gwadur	30
,, Fao	13	Leave Kurrachee	May. 3
Arrive BUSSORAH	14	Arrive BOMBAY	6

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at NOON.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Davis, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th April, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR RANGOON.

(TO LEAVE ABOUT 2ND PROXIMO.)

THE Steam-ship BRAZILIAN, 2,735 Registered Tons, Captain GREEN, will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th March 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY.

In accordance with the above Notice, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 tons, Captain FONTOUSOFF, has left Odessa for Bombay, on the 23rd instant, and is expected here about the 15th of April next. The Nachimoff will have quick despatch, and will be followed by the new first-class steamer AKSAI, Captain WITT, leaving Odessa about the 7th of April next.

Cargo taken for Odessa, Constantinople, Aden, all Continental Ports in general, London and Liverpool.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February 1871 a direct Goods Service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburg at reduced rates.

For Freight and Passage apply to

H. B. MANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.,
Agents, Russian Steam Nav., Trading, and Odessa Ry Co.

Bombay, 23rd March 1872.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FARES:

FIRST CLASS	£65
SECOND CLASS	£38
Children under 10—Half Fare	
Ditto 3—Free	
European Nurses	£25.
Ayahs	£10.

Exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding, Linen, Towels, &c.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

April 10th, "CELLA," 2,000 Tons, 300 H.P., JEFFERY, Commander. (First Class Passengers only).

April 20th, "EUROPEAN," 2,800 Tons, 450 H.P., ADKINS, Commander. (First and Second Class Passengers).

May 10th, "BELLONA," 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P. .....
(First Class Passenger s only).

These magnificent Full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up with spacious Saloon, roomy Cabins, and every comfort. Each Steamer will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

NOTE.—*For the convenience of intending Passengers residing Up-country, heavy baggage may be sent to us, and will be shipped FREE.*

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The Imperial Mail Steamer AURORA, 2,808 Tons, 400 H.P., which has excellent accommodation for a large number of Passengers, and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess, will leave Bombay on or about the 10th April, to be followed by the Steamer ARETHUSA, about the 10th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19 0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14 6
To Suez	£32 18	£22 0	£13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, Hungary, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste in 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the travellers for England has an excellent choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Suez to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for a regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's agree to assent.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

FIRST CLASS.....£18 | SECOND CLASS £9

Children under 10 years at HALF FARE; under 3 years, FREE.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—FIRST CLASS, £10-16 per head; SECOND CLASS, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed, FREE: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 120 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O Co.:—FIRST CLASS, £8; SECOND CLASS, £2. CHILDREN over 3 and under 10 years at HALF FARE. FREE Baggage—1st Class 2 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 5s. per cwt.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay 19, Meadow Street, 11th March 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 1st April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SURAT, (2,750 tons and 500 H.P.) Captain E. [illegible] LEAVE for SUEZ as a [illegible] H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 9th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. EASTLEY, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no Brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 6th April.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE S. S. DECCAN, (3,128 tons, and 600 H. P.,) Captain W. SOAMES, will be despatched to CHINA on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April, at noon, calling at Singapore. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

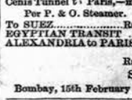
THE Steamer LORNE (classed 100 A 1, at Lloyds) 1,614 Tons, Captain BOGNER, will sail on or about the 10th proximo. This Vessel has excellent Passenger accommodation. The following are the rates of Passage Money, without Wines or Spirits:—

For Liverpool	£45
For Suez	£35

Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

21st March 1872.

ADRIATICO ORIENTAL COMPANY.



THE Undersigned are authorized to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to PARIS, by Steamers of the above Company, from Alexandria to Brindisi, thence per Rail via the Mont Cenis Tunnel to Paris,—making the total cost to Paris Per P. & O. Steamer. Per Canal Steamer.

To SUEZ.....Rs. 500	To SUEZ.....Rs. 350
EGYPTIAN TRANSIT 30	EGYPTIAN TRANSIT 20
ALEXANDRIA to PARIS. 170	ALEXANDRIA to PARIS. 170
Rs. 700	Rs. 550

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay:—

PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1ST MAY 1872.
INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1ST JUNE 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDENTS.

GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grocery and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

Few Lots of Books.

An invoice of single and double Iron Bedsteads, and Children's do., assorted Parrot Cages, Galvanized Iron Bath Tubs, Picnic Baskets of sizes, Garden Chairs and Seats (painted), large size pictures in gilt frames, and Oil Paintings of assorted subjects, and various other articles of Sundries.

On account of the concerned—

Ex s.s. Virago.

60 Packages Bass' Beer in pints and quarts, damaged by Salt Water.

On account of whom it may concern:—

An invoice of 130 cases Superior Wines, shipped by the well known firm of Messrs. Stein Bros. consist of Tacquinon, Carte Blanche and [illegible]oire, Count Bismarck, Fleur de Sillery, Sparkling Hock, Burgundy, Still Hock, Hockheimer, Rudesheimer, and Johannisberg in quarts and pints.

AT 1 P.M.

One handsome Bay Arab Charger, steady on parade, and stands fire well, free from vice, ridden by a lady.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th March 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, rich cut glassware, best electro-plated and porcelain wares, a first-rate full-toned sympathetic grand mahogany square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a middle-sized solid mahogany slate bed Billiard Table, valuable books, a collection of unusually choice selection of plants, and rare ferns, poultry, carriages, horses, &c., &c., at No. 24, Middle Colaba, close to the Post Office.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at or about noon, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., &c., the property of the late W. H. Thacker, Esq., the same comprising rich cut fern pattern glassware, handsome white gold and green bordered and a white and gold key pattern dinner service, a white burf gold and painted dessert service, a very neat handsome white and gold blue bordered breakfast service, best electro-plated table spoons and forks, sets of mother o' pearl handled dessert knives and forks, butter and sugar pots, bread basket, salver, cruet, and pickle frames, fish knives and forks, skewers, table candlesticks, a set of ivory handled best steel table cutlery by Mappin Brothers, and elegantly carved well-seasoned blackwood furniture, comprising drawing-room, pier, card, side writing, dressing and washing tables, a set of dining tables in 4 leaves, for 12 persons, ottoman, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, 1-ed-room, easy, arm and without arm chairs, watnots, double camp cots, book cases with glass doors, chiffoniers, dressing stands, cabinets, an almyra in 3 compartments, sideboard, towel horse, 1, 2 and 4 light lustres, table and reading lamps, toilet and cheval glasses, a first-rate full-toned sympathetic mahogany grand square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a middle-size solid mahogany slate bed billiard table, pictures, table ornaments, rich flower vases, a collection of valuable books, a choice selection of valuable plants and rare ferns in tubs, pots, and shells, poultry, bath dispense and cook-room furniture, &c., &c.

(AT 2 P.M. Precisely).

A very light English-built double-seated Phaeton with a very powerful fast-trotting chesnut Australian Brougham Horse, 16 hands, and a set of single harness, complete.

The property of other Gentlemen.

A good serviceable open Carriage with a strong Grey Arab Horse.

An English built Roomy four-wheeled Dog Cart in good order.

A Grey Arab Gelding 7 years old 14-2, constantly ridden with troops, stands fire and goes in single harness.

A strong Brougham and Australian Horse and Harness.

Catalogues of full particulars have been published, and the property is now on view.

The ferns and plants will be put up precisely at 4 P.M.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A tine of 2½ and 4½ lb. tins fresh Australian Butter, guaranteed to be of very best quality. Price Rs. 18 and Rs. 27 per dozen.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th March 1872.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

UPWARDS OF FIFTY YEARS' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, and is especially adapted for children.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER.

Quite harmless to animals, but effectually destroys every species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY (VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The S. S. ARABIA will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st April, at 2 P.M. Passengers are requested to be on board by 1 P.M.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 29th March 1872.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE fine A 1 ship AUGUSTA is NOW RE-LETTING for account of CHUBILDAS LULLOOBHOY, Charterer. For Freight apply to

FARNHAM & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 29th March 1872.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The time for receiving TENDERS for the supply of SCRAP COPPER is extended to Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April, proximo.

ALFRED KING,
Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 28th March 1872.

NOTICE.—Probate of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of PRINCE GRANT, late of Bombay, Saddler and Harness Maker, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, deceased, having been granted to CHARLES LAKE and SAMUEL HODGERT, Executors of the said WILL, all persons indebted to, or holding property, or having claims against the Estate of the said Prince Grant, are hereby required to communicate with, and pay their debts to, the said Executors without delay.—Dated this 27th day of March 1872.

CHARLES LAKE,
SAMUEL HODGERT,
Executors to the Will of the late Prince Grant.

NOTICE.—DR. SUCCARAM ARJOONJI has REMOVED to No. 3, GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up till TO-MORROW, Noon, the 29th instant, for certain REPAIRS necessary to the Ship NORWOOD, now in the R. I. S. N. Co.'s Dock, particulars of which may be obtained on application to Captain TURNER on board.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th March 1872.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane,—

SHERRIES	J. Cockburn & Campbell	at Rs. 25 per Dozen.
Do.	Garbonell & Co	,, 20 ,,
Do.	Sandeman & Son's	,, 24 ,,
Do.	Wauchope, Moodie, & Hope's	,, 24 ,,
Do.	M. P. Guimaraens & Son's	,, 20 ,,
Do.	Manilla Shape, old pale dry	,, 28 ,,
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere et fils		Pts. 21
Do.	do.	Qts. 42
Do.	do.	Magnums ,, 82
Do.	Arthur H. Browning's	Qts. 20
BRANDIES—Raynal & Co.'s superior		Qts. 24
Do.	Bouteleau & Co.'s 3 Daggers	,, 16
CLARET—R. B. Mege & Co. St. Julien		,, 13

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

NOTICES.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

DEALERS IN
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.
HOSPITAL REQUISITES.
CHEMICAL APPARATUS.

PRICE LIST ON RECEIPT OF BUSINESS OR PROFESSIONAL CARD.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

THE PROPERTIES of this now celebrated Indian remedy are TONIC, re-invigorating every nerve and muscle of the system. Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF SODA-WATER and all other Aërated Beverages, continue to pay the greatest attention to this branch of their industry. The preference shown for their Waters in all parts of the Presidency, notwithstanding heavy transit charges and local competition, proves their undoubted superiority, and rewards D. S. K. & Co. for their unwearied efforts to maintain it.

SODA-WATER	Per Dozen—12 Annas.	
AERATED WATER (Eau Gazeuse)	,,	12 ,,
LEMONADE	,,	1 Rupee.
TONIC WATER	,,	1 ,,
GINGERADE	,,	1 ,,
LITHIA WATER	,,	1½ ,,
POTASH WATER	,,	1 ,,
BOTTLES, charged in addition	,,	1½ ,,

Acidulated Mineral Waters prepared in great variety.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

ECONOMY IN THE TABLE.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET, Qts. Rs. 9, Pts. Rs. 5 dozen.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE, Rs. 1-8 per Bottle.

CLARET CUP made with the above has been subjected to the keenest criticism, and is now allowed to surpass any that can be prepared with crude spirits. As a cheap table beverage, wholesome, and equally grateful at all Seasons, it is equalled by nothing else.

D. S. KEMP AND Co.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES,
MACHINE MADE,
SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.
MR. STREETER,
(Late HANCOCK & CO., LIMITED,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18 carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £5 0 to	£50.
,, Earrings	,, £1 10 to	£10.
,, Lockets	,, £1 0 to	£20.
,, Suites	,, £10 10 to	£50.
,, Chains	,, £6 6	

For further particulars see Catalogue.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100.
,, Earrings	,, £5 to £50.
,, Lockets	,, £5 to £100.
,, Rings	,, £5 to £500.
,, Suites	,, £50 to £500.

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornamants of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES & CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount, or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,
(Late HANCOCK & Co., LIMITED.)
37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,
AND
BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

NOTICE.—TO LET, from 1st April 1872, an UPPER STORIED AIRY HOUSE, No. 76, Malabar Hill.—Apply to MR. ANUNDRAO BALSKREJEE, Small Causes Court, Bombay, Esplanade.

Bombay, 25th March 1872.

TO LET, ALBION PLACE, PARELL ROAD, Single or Double Sets of ROOMS at REDUCED RENTS, free of taxes, and Water-water laid on. Apply by letter to THE SECRETARY, No. 1, Albion Place, or to the Sepoy on the Premises.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden.

VISITORS ARRIVING BY TRAIN SHOULD BOOK FOR BYCULLA STATION,

and NOT for BOREE BUNDER.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

NOTICES.

MEMORIAL IN HONOUR OF THE EARL OF MAYO.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Sub-Committee appointed for the purpose of carrying out the objects of a Public Meeting held at the Town Hall of Calcutta, on the 8th instant, appeal to their fellow-subjects of the British Crown in India, to all foreign residents in Her Majesty's Indian Territories, to the Princes, Chiefs, and Nobles of India, and to all who survey with interest the condition and progress of this country.

All those to whom this appeal is addressed are earnestly entreated to give their aid, influence, and permission in furtherance of the object of the Committee—that the national feeling on the present occasion should be emphatically and worthily expressed by a great spontaneous movement of admiration and regret.

If custom requires that the merits of eminent statesmen, soldiers, legislators, or philanthropists should be commemorated by statues or other durable monuments, how more than commonly urgent is it that we should do homage to the memory of a great public officer who has been taken away in the mid—of his usefulness, perfidiously slain in the performance of an act of public duty. Nothing can be truly effectual for this purpose which falls short of hearty and united action on the part of all who loved, admired, and respected him whose loss we now deplore. Calcutta, as the seat of Government in India and the abode of the Viceroy, now desires to take the lead, not in any local or partial but in one universal movement in his honour.

The Committee, therefore, to which this duty has been delegated, respectfully and earnestly solicits general support, invites opinions and suggestions, and promises that in carrying out the object in view, its anxious wish will be to consult the intentions and desires of its supporters.

The Committee will not at present venture upon a suggestion as to the precise form which the Mayo Memorial should take. Most probably the general feeling will require that a statue of Lord Mayo should be comprehended in the scheme, but it is hoped that the sums contributed will enable those who have the final decision to inaugurate some great public work, which shall not merely hand down his name to posterity, but largely promote the welfare of the people to whom his last labours were devoted, and for whose good he sacrificed himself.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE
MAYO MEMORIAL FUND.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Napier of Merchistoun	... ...	Rs. 1,000 0
The Hon'ble George Campbell	... ...	,, 500 0
The Hon'ble John Strachey	... ...	,, 1,000 0
The Hon'ble Louis Jackson	... ...	,, 250 0
The Most Rev. Archbishop Steinstrasser	... ...	,, 150 0
Lieut.-Colonel A. S. Allan	... ...	,, 50 0
J. A. Crawford, Esq.	... ...	,, 250 0
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen-Smith	... ...	,, 250 0
Lord H. Ulick Browne	... ...	,, 250 0
J. Pitt-Kennedy, Esq.	... ...	,, 500 0
The Hon'ble R. Stewart	... ...	,, 250 0
C. Bernard, Esq.	... ...	,, 500 0
Rajah Narendra Krishna	... ...	,, 250 0
Baboo Degumber Mitter	... ...	,, 250 0
Col. H. L. Thuillier	... ...	,, 100 0
Elias S. Gubboy, Esq.	... ...	,, 500 0
Manockjee Rustomjee, Esq.	... ...	,, 200 0
Moalvie Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor	... ...	,, 50 0
George W. Kellner, Esq.	... ...	,, 250 0
The Rev. John Stephenson	... ...	,, 100 0
Thos. W. Brookes, Esq.	... ...	,, 250 0
Major O. T. Burne	... ...	,, 500 0
Lieut. C. L. C. de Robeck	... ...	,, 100 0
Major C. C. Taylor	... ...	,, 200 0
Captain F. Hood Gregory	... ...	,, 100 0
Lieut. the Hon'ble J. S. Napier	... ...	,, 50 0
Lieut.-Col. Napier Campbell	... ...	,, 50 0
H. B. Bevdon, Esq.	... ...	,, 50 0
H. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., C.S.	... ...	,, 250 0
		Rs. 8,200 0

H. W. I. WOOD,
Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.

SOUSCRIPTION PATRIOTIQUE
DES
FEMMES DE FRANCE
POUR
CONCOURIR A LA LIBERATION
DES
DEPARTEMENTS OCCUPES.

LES FRANCAIS RESIDANT A BOMBAY—Sont informés qu'il est ouvert à la Chancellerie du Consulat de France une souscription dont le produit est destiné à concourir à la libération du territoire.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received, up to SATURDAY the 30th instant, for the CONSTRUCTION of an EARTHEN DAM and a STONE TUNNEL, for a LAKE to be formed at GHOREGAUM, in Salsette.

For particulars apply at the Office of the Undersigned, in Hornby Row, Fort.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, 21st March 1872.

LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have the honour to announce that we have been appointed AGENTS for the above Company throughout the Bombay Presidency, under a local Board of Directors, whose names will shortly be published.

This Company grants Bonds guaranteeing the Fidelity of Persons filling situations of Trust in Government Offices, Municipalities, Railway and other Companies.

Also insuring Compensation for Personal Injury or for Death arising from Accidents.

Full particulars may be obtained at our Office.

14th March 1872. W. NICOL & Co.

VIRGINIAN MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, shipped by GEO. CAMPBELL and Co., can be had retail at Messrs. BOLTON and Co.'s here; also at Messrs. D. S. KEMP and Co.'s, Bombay and Poona Establishments.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent of Geo. Campbell and Co.

5th March 1872.

GEO. CAMPBELL & Co.'s TOBACCOS can be had, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, through Messrs. GOOLAMALLY SARUFFALLY and JE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value of Sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	89
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	725
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Ren. Issue	202½
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
40,000	20½	all	12 pct.	Comm'g. & Shaing'al Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
30,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	95
10,000	250	all	12 da.	Oriental Bank	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21½-3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
.....	£20	19½-1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares
.....	£20	13½-10·2	do.	Ditto
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
.....	£18	18½-2·1	do.	Do. New Shares

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150 p.s.	Albert Mills Co
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning
500	4,000	all	20 p.s.	Alliance Spinning
100	5,000	all	50 p.s.	Bombay
900	1,000	all	50 p.s.	Bombay United
600	150	150	25 p.s.	Broach Mills
750	2,000	all		Dhurumsey Spinning
750	2,000	all	200 p.s.	Great Eastern
2,500	1,000	all	160 p.s.	Manockji Petit's
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning
800	2,500	all	125 p.s.	Oriental
600	2,500	2,400	216 p.s.	Royal

* Per share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co
200	2,000	1,100	75 ps.	Albert Co. Kurrachee
250	3,000	250	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co
150	12,000	11,000	2000 s.	Apollo Press Co
200	2,500	all	215 ps.	Bombay Press Co
200	500	all	50 ps.	Do New
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company
300	1,333	all	40 "	Colaba Press Co
250	2,000	all	200 "	East India Press Co
150	3,000	all	1000 "	Fort Press Co
300	2,000	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co
300	1,000	all	200 ps	Freeman Press Co
250	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co
250	5,000	1,400	75 ps	Imperial Press Co
300	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co
200	400	300	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press
250	2,000	all	Nil.	Trinevelly Press Co
225	2,000	1,000	250 "	Victoria Press, Madras
350	1,000	3,000	...	Broach Cotton Co

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 78	Colaba Land Co
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'd'g's Co.
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co
2,000	250	all	6 ps.	Virgee Patent Slip Co

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	11
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	...
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	18	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	10½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

.....	5,000	2,400	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co

8

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 9/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s. 0d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11½d. to 2s. 0d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0d. to 2s. 0 3/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	109 5/16
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	98½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	220

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	101½
Four per cent	99½ to 99½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1836-37	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	102
10 years' do.	107
5 years' do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Market Rate	115
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	88
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per Bond	58

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 -6-4
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	200
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	203
Bar Silver	106
Gold Leaf	16-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-3-3 to 16-9
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-7
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 23rd March 1872.

Open 1,274 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	95,943	4	7
Merchandize	3,25,287	5	8
Electric Telegraph	853	8	6
Earth Trains	603	0	0
Total Rs	4,23,689	2	9
Corresponding week last year open 1,238 miles	4,94,607	7	2
Decrease Rs	70,938	4	5

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—27TH MARCH.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	do.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.	do.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	
	Wooden Ships	£1 10s. 0d.	
	Myrabolms & Colr bdls	£1 10s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.	
	Coffee		
Overland	Cases	£3 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 8s? 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		Nothing doing.	

ARRIVALS.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Putna (s)	Boyts	Calcutta, March 5.
	Strwell (s)	Johnson	Cardiff, Feb. 15.
	Caldew (s)	Peterson	Sunderland Nov. 8.

DEPARTURES.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Inverness	Donkin	Madras.
	Eblyn	Evans	Calcutta.
	Madeline	Pateau	Bordeaux.
	Euphrates (s)	Hutchoson	Malabar Coast.
	Tapter (s)	DeCosta	Cutch.
	Rialto	Babot	Akyab.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
25	Arcot (s)	Day	Madras, March 19.
	Durham	Sexton	London, Dec. 7.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.		
23	Mont Cenis (s)	London.

For Liverpool.

Prince Patrick, 300 bundles beda, and 1,000 bundles gulls, Soondersee Vagjee; 5 bales hemp, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
Prince Leopold, 200 bales cotton, Nanabhoy Vurjeewandass.
Erato (s), 120 bales hemp, Heerachund Cursondass.
Astarte, 150 bales cotton, Nanlall Purbhoodass; 300 bags amba haldy, Canjee Ratta.
Como (s), 17 bales wool, Canjee Khetsee; 47 bales wool, Pragjee Nursee; 70 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 60 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.
Cartago Nova (s), 143 bales hemp, Soondersee Mooljee.
Lome (s), 628 bags myrabollams, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
Augusta, 10 bales hides, Hajee Ebram Jetaker.
Canute (s), 150 bales rags, Harrackchund Sobagchund.
South Tyne (s), 50 bales wool, Doongersee Gopejee; 10 bales cotton, Pursotum Valljee.

For London.

Kathleen Mary (s), 3 cases false mace, Dhunraj Chimonram; 180 packages hides, Sarif Sally Momed; 35 cases heeraboles, A. Cursetjee Dady & Co.; 121 packages coffee, Shamjee Narrondass & Co.

For Genoa.

Surat (s), 4 bales hides, G. Sigg & Co.

For Odessa.

Surat (s), 47 cases oilbarium, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

For Marseilles.

Surat (s), 1 bale hides, G. Sigg & Co.

For Suez.

Surat (s), 19 cases cassia, Lalcoobhoy Moolchund.

For Hongkong.

Deccan (s), 12 bundles fishmaws, Khuttan Abdoola; 40 bales cotton, Ludhabhoy Khakoy; 62 bales cotton, Ramdass, Khimjee & Co.; 40 bales cotton, Ladnek Datto.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The market continues extremely dull, and a reduction of about ½ to 1 anna per piece is observable in some descriptions of Shirtings. The Easter holidays have set in, and we have every reason to believe that a slack in business must inevitably take place during the course of the holidays. The following sales are reported to have been made yesterday by European houses:—

PIECE GOODS.

					Rs. A. P.
900	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch-32 yds. 7 lbs.		4 10 0
550	"	"	40 " 39 " 8½ lbs.		5 9 0
750	"	"	45 " 39 " 9 lbs.		6 8 0
1,500	"	White Domettio	40 " 10 "		1 12 0
1,500	"	"	38 " 12 "		2 8 0

COTTON.

100	candies	New Sawg'ad Dharwar (15 days)	Rs. 270
250	"	" (45 ")	" 270
50	"	" (ready)	" 272
500	"	Dhollerah (10th May)	" 256
25	"	Nariad (ready)	" 225-30
50	"	Comrawuttee (ready)	" 261
50	"	Chownuggur "	" 258
25	"	Cutch "	" 250-52
25	"	Veerumgaum "	" 254
50	"	Comrawuttee (full pressed)	" 261½
250	"	Akote "	" 265-67
100	"	Dhollera "	" 255
50	"	Oid " (ready)	" 223½
25	"	" (without sel.)	" 217
50	"	New Veravul (ready)	" 220
25	"	Comrawuttee "	" 261

YARNS.

20	bales	T. Red Twist No. 32/60	... ...	As. 21½
21	"	" 30/40	... ...	" 25½
10	"	Mule " 50	... ...	" 13
10	"	" 60	... ...	" 14
9	"	" 40	... ...	" 14½

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—28TH MARCH, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 26th March, 1-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 46 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 28th March, 1-59 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 6 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 27th March, 6-18 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 7 minutes.

Via Turkey, 27th March, 4 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 26 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 26th March, 11-10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 21 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 27th to 9 P.M. of the 28th March is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	5 57	0 9
" Galle	6 45	1 19
" Kurrachee	0 38	0 2
" Madras	1 52	0 17

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 28th March, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 26th March, 2-5 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 27th March, 6-10 P.M.; via Turkey, 27th March, 7-50 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 28.

Malcolmson, Major, Sind Horse, on duty, from Seroor.
Harrison, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave. from Calcutta.
Kynsey, Assistant Surgeon, E-0th R. A., on medical certificate, from Deesa.
Fagan, Captain, 2nd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Deesa.
Ward, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from ——
Way, Captain, 103th Light Infantry, on medical certificate, from Meerut.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 28.

Rawlinson, Captain, 7th Bengal Cavalry, on sick leave, to England.
Napier, Captain, 68th Light Infantry, to rejoin, to Poona.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By Major-General J. T. Grant, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 27th March 1872.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—

50th Regt.—Capt. Bell, from 15th March to 30th April 1872, on privilege leave.

N.B. This cancels the leave granted to this officer in G. O. No. 127 of the 11th inst.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 28.)

Military Department.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868:—

Maj. H. B. Chalmers, Ben. S. C., for two years.
Surg. J. W. Sheppard, Ben. Med. Service, for twenty months.
Capt. E. E. C. Bradford, Mad. S. C., for twenty months.

Consequent on the departure of Major Napier, R.A., acting second Commy. of Ordnance, on sick certificate to England, the following arrangements are made in the Ordnance Dept.:

1. Lt. Caldecott, R.A., acting second class Commy. of Ordnance, to take charge of the Belgaum Arsenal.
2. Maj. Beamish, R.A., to act as second class Commy. of Ordnance, vice Maj. Napier.
3. Lt. Mitchell, R.A., is appointed to act as third class Commy. of Ordnance, vice Major Beamish, and will relieve Lt. Caldecott of the charge of the Arsenal at Aden.

Political Department.

The services of Lt.-Col. H. F. Disbrowe, S. C., Political Supt., Pahlunpoor, are placed at the disposal of the Mily. Dept.

Judicial Department.

The Hon. the Chief Justice of H. M.'s. High Court of Judicature has been pleased to grant to T. B. Ferguson, Esq., barrister-at-law, Clerk and Sealer to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay, leave of absence for six months from the 26th inst., or from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment by the Hon. the Chief Justice of J. Macpherson, Esq., M. A., barrister-at-law, to act as Clerk and Sealer to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Ferguson on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. E. D. Sharkey acted as Cant. Mag. at Ahmedabad from 3rd Dec. 1871 to 26th Feb. 1872, both days inclusive.

Under the provisions of sec. 19 of Bombay Act IV. of 1865, the Head Carkoon of Bagawadi, in the Kulladghee District, is appointed to act as Supt. of the Subordinate Jail established at that place during the absence on business from Bagawadi of the Mamlutdar.

Mr. Wishwanath Govind Cholkar assumed charge of the duties of his appointment as acting second class second grade Subordinate Judge at Penn on the 14th inst., before office hours.

Under the provisions of Act VIII. of 1855, the Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Capt. O. Probyn to act as Inspr. Genl. of Prisons during Dr. Cruickshank's absence on leave, or until further orders.

Capt. F. J. Wise is appointed to act as District Supt. of Police in the Khandeish District during Captain O. Probyn's absence, or until further orders.

Major G. C. Grant to act as District Judge and Session Judge at Kurrachee, during the absence of Lt.-Col. W. Widdicombe, or until further orders.

Mr. S. H. Phillpotts to act as District Judge and Session Judge at Hyderabad, during the absence of Major G. C. Grant, or until further orders.

Mr. G. M. Macpherson to act as District Judge and Session Judge at Dooila until further orders.

Mr. J. N. M. W. Daniel to act as Joint Judge and Session Judge at Tanna, until further orders.

Major T. G. Coles, District Supt. of Police in the Sattara District, is allowed two months' privilege leave of absence and Mr. T. H. Leach, Supernumerary Asst. to the Collr. of Sattara, is placed in charge of Major Coles' office.

Mr. Arthur Bosanquet, C.S., Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, having returned to the Presidency on the 1st March 1872, the unexpired portion of the one year's furlough granted to him under Govt. order dated 25th Feb 1871, is cancelled, and subsidiary leave from the 2nd to 8th inst. is granted to him under Art. 12 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code.

Mr. T. H. Leach, Supernumerary Asst. to the Collr. of Sattara, is invested with the powers of a Mag. in the Sattara District.

The Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment by the Hon. the Chief Justice of H. M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay, of William Adams, Esq., to execute civil return processes awarded against or directed to be served upon the Sheriffs of Bombay, or which shall be awarded in any cause or matter wherein the Sheriff, on account of his being related to the parties, or for other sufficient cause, cannot execute the same.

Surg.-Major C. G. Wiehe, M.D., has been placed, as a temporary arrangement, in medical charge of the Yerrowda Jail, from 4th Dec. last.

Lt.-Col. W. Widdicombe, Judge and Session Judge of Kurrachee, having been allowed furlough to Europe for two years from the Military Dept., is allowed preparatory leave for ten days from the Civil Dept.

The following Medical officers in charg of the Lock Hospls. at the stations specified opposite to their names, are invested with power to punish breaches of Nos. 14, 16, and 19 of the rules of 8th June 1868, passed by the Right Hon. the Govr. in Council, under clause 7, sec. 11 of Bombay Act III. of 1867, subject to the limitation expressed in section 3 of the said rules:—

Surg.-Major C. J. Sylvester, Belgaum; Staff Surg. A. Temple, M.D., Deolalee; Surg. J. F. Straker, Kirkee; Surg. J. C. Thorp, M.D., Kurrachee; Surg. H. O. Thorold, Mhow; Surg. F. H. Smith, Neemuch; and Surg. J. Menzie, Poona.

Mr. Kazee Mudutoolla, Acting Mooktyarkar of Subdurya, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Mag. of the second class in the Shirkarpoor District.

The Hon. the Chief Justice of H. M.'s High Court of Judicature, Bombay, has been pleased to grant privilege leave of absence for three months to Mr. Harischandra Shamrao, Gujarathi and Marathi Translator and Interpreter of the Right Court, Appellate Side.

The Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Hon. the Chief Justice in the Translator's Estabt. of the High Court, to have effect from, and including the day on which Mr. Harischandra Shamrao may avail himself of the privilege leave:—

Mr. Sarrottum Subharam, Fifth Translator and Interpreter, Original Side, High Court, to act for Mr. Harischandra Shamrao as Gujarathi and Marathi Translator and Interpreter at the Appellate Side.

Mr. Ball Bapoo to act for Mr. Surrottum Subharam as Fifth Translator and Interpreter, Original Side.

Revenue Department.

Assistant to be Genl. Manager of the Customs Bonded Bombay.

Mr. Forteous and E. C. K. Ollivant acted respectively Second and Asst. Collrs. of Surat from 30th Nov. 1871 to

Mr. Supernumerary Asst. Collr, Ahmedabad, is granted leave of absence for two months, under chapter XIII of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code.

Mr. Acting First Asst. Collr. of Broach, is allowed two years, and subsidiary leave for thirty days, under Art. XII of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code.

General Department.

Lieutenant, of the 2nd Life Guards, has been appointed to be one of the Personal Staff of H. E. the Govr., vice Capt.

Mr. Forties, late an Overseer on the Postal Line between Ahmedabad and Viswawud, is hereby declared ineligible for employment in any branch of the Govt. service.

Public Works Department.

Mr. C. E., resumes charge of the office of Chief Engineer, and Under-Secretary to Govt., Irrigation and Navigation, vice C. J. Merriman, R.E., on the forenoon of

Mr. has assumed charge of the office of the Supdt. of P. W., Western Circle, vice Major J. A. Smith on the afternoon of the

Ecclesiastical Department.

Notification dated 20th inst., the furlough to Europe granted to the Rev. A. L. Onslow, B.A., Chaplain of Deesa, will commence from the date of departure instead of from the 1st April 1872, as notified.

APPOINTMENTS, &c., BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Financial Department.

The following Notification by the Govt. of India is republished for general information:—

Mr. E. W. S. Logie is appointed to officiate as Asst. to the Commr. of Paper Currency in Bombay."

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

The following gentlemen are appointed Municipal Commrs. for the Town of Sangtpoora, in Nassick, in place of vacancies, in consequence of the former Members having left or resigned:—

J. Ramsden, Esq.; G. Robottom, Esq.; and Mr. Bapoorao Balkrishna.

Messrs. H. Scannell, Acting First Asst. Supt. of Police, and H. V. S. FitzGerald, Acting Second Asst. Supt. of Police, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the First Asst. Supt. of Police, Khandeish, on the 8th inst., after office hours.

Messrs. J. M. Campbell and Bangrao Bhimajee respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Supernumerary Asst. Collr. in Colaba, on the 12th inst., in the forenoon.

Messrs. W. B. Mulock and C. M. Hogg respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of First Asst. Collr. of Tanna on the afternoon of the 12th inst.

Aarun Bulwuntrao Krishna performed the duties of the Mamlutdar of Salsette, in Tanna, from 10th Nov. to 18th Dec. 1871, during the absence of the permanent incumbent on privilege leave of absence.

Southern Division.

Messrs. J. E. Oliphant and C. W. Bell respectively delivered over and received charge of the Poona Collectorate on the 16th March 1872, in the afternoon.

Messrs. A. K. Nairne and C. W. Bell respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of First Asst. Collr. of Poona, on the 16th March 1872, in the afternoon.

NOTICE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

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MR. & MRS. SASSOON'S BALL.

THE BALL to be given by Mr. and Mrs. SASSOON to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, and which was POSTPONED from the 15th February, will TAKE PLACE on THURSDAY, the 4th April.

Ladies and Gentlemen who received Invitations are kindly requested to accept this intimation.

Sans Souci, 19th March 1872.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

ASHBURNER—March 26th, at Supt Sring, Nassick, the wife of Mr. C. E. Ashburner, of a son.
MACFARLAN—March 27th, at Khandalla, the wife of J. MacFarlan, C.S., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AUSTIN—March 21st, at Calicut, the wife of Ware Austin, Esq., M. C. S., of a son.
CAHILL—March 22nd, at Cannanore, the wife of Assistant Apothecary S. Cahill, 89th P. V. Regiment, of a daughter.
MORGAN—March 24th, at Vizagapatam, the wife of William Morgan, Esq., of a son.
MURRAY—March 21st, at Ootacamund, the wife of J. T. Murray, Esq., Madras Carrying Company, of twins, son and daughter.
NAPIER—March 19th, at Simla, Lady Napier of Magdala, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GOULD—MUSGRAVE—March 24th, at Calcutta, at the Unitarian Christian Mission House, by the Rev. C. H. A. Dall, Thomas Henry Gould, to Adelaide, daughter of Wm. Musgrave, Esq.
HARVEY—BAYLIS—March 20, at Neycor, South Travancore, by the Rev. J. Duthie, Robert Harvey, Esq., M. A., of Trevandrum, to Jessie Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Frederic Baylis, of Neycor.

DEATH.

BRITTEN—March 25th, at Bindipatam, after child-birth, Mrs. Sarah Ann Britten, aged 42 years, the beloved wife of Mr. William Britten, Pensioner.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1872.

THE Secretary of State for War appeared in quite a new character on the 22nd of last month, when, in explaining the Army Estimates, he enunciated proposals and arrangements which not only were well received by the House of Commons, but which everybody who takes any interest in the British Army, present and future, must realize as almost entirely faultless. If Mr. Cardwell carries all he proposes through Committee, he will have indeed gained a name for himself as a great Army reformer. Having got over the questionably advantageous Purchase scheme, he can work more freely; for even those most deeply wedded to the old system must acknowledge, allowing reform to be desirable, that the many complications and ramifications attending Purchase made it an almost insurmountable difficulty whenever the question of Army Reform was gone into. It has been long seen, for instance, that the Militia, if it was worth keeping up, was worth officering in a very different style to what it has been for a term of many years past. The natural remedy was to arrange for a supply of efficient officers from the regular Army, whom it suited, from circumstances, to relinquish the many inconveniences of the liability of being ordered off to any given quarter of the globe, at the shortest possible notice, and who were desirous of settling down quietly with their families in their own countries. Has it not long been a notable fact that we year by year lose the services of our best men, just when they have arrived at the age when it is most desirable to retain their services? Take up a file of *Gazettes* for any year, and is it not the *Captains* that are in excess of all other ranks as selling out? They have entered the Army while minors, and during their father's lives. They succeed to their patrimonies, and, in the natural course of events, sell out, as a rule, in the rank of Captain. Under the Purchase system their connection with the Army was at an end, but now there is nothing to prevent their being given relative rank in the Militia of their counties; and, as it is well known some of our best officers go, the Militia will benefit in the same ratio as the regular Army loses, which, after all, comes to the same for England; for, in the event of a war, the services of many valuable men would be forthcoming at once, instead of, as at present, being utterly lost to the country.

Mr. Cardwell's scheme is that a certain number of Captains, who have served in the regular Army for 12 years, should, if they please, go on half-pay for ten years, upon the condition of joining the Militia of the county to which they belong. Mr. Cardwell has always been powerful on paper; his figures are imposing! Including Volunteers he places our strength in British troops at 467,000 men, and the number liable for service abroad at 145,500. The latter, though comparing almost ludicrously with the strength of the Continental Powers of Europe, is no contemptible force, when, by being fed from the reserve, it is maintained in an efficient state for months and years, as can be done by no other than a British purse; but can we credit the figures of the Secretary of State for War? In the Peninsula our total strength, exclusive of non-effectives, was under 40,000 men. Mr. Cardwell, with reference to the Purchase question, is able to afford the comforting assurance that the Army Purchase Commissioners' Bill for compensation is 25 per cent. less than the actuarial calculation; which must be a relief for the country, after the announcement made last November that 2,000 officers had sent in their papers.

To pass on to the proposal to limit officers' expenditure. Mr. Cardwell must not try to do too much all at once. In time perhaps, but it is problematical whether advantageously or not, the Army may be in such a condition that the reforms advocated may be welcomed; but the time is not yet. More than enough has been done, when an officer of Hussars is directed to clothe himself as a Staff Sergeant; but doubtless H. R. H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief will keep our great Army Reformer straight. Rome was not built in a day, and if the officers of our Army, as it is at present constituted, manage to serve their country and their own interests satisfactorily, why insist on attempting to prove to them that they are uncomfortable? We trust the Duke of Cambridge will exercise his influence so far that well may be left alone. The proposal to relieve officers from Band subscription, by making Bands State property, as in the German Army, is a move in the right direction. The Artillery take up a considerable portion of the Right Honorable gentleman's speech, which is not to be wondered at, as all must allow that the stagnation of promotion in that arm of the service calls for speedy reform. The officer of the R. A. lately appointed Private Secretary to Mr. Cardwell naturally puts in an oar for the gunners. We have of course yet to see whether the proposal to make all First Captains of Artillery and Engineers into Regimental Majors passes through Committee. If it does, and what is now a proposal becomes law, there will be a little item of three lacs of rupees to be added on to the Army charges in India; as we have calculated that the difference of pay between Captain and Major to Officers Commanding Batteries, and Engineer Captains in India, not in the Public Works Department, amounts to almost exactly £30,000. The proposal to make *every* Artillery officer not doing duty with his Battery a supernumerary will, *pro tem.*, give a little start to the promotion until the supernumeraries return from Staff employ to be absorbed. Another start will be made by dividing the country into Artillery districts under Colonel Commandants, and the appointment of Lieutenant Colonels to the Militia and [illegible]. All this will of course give a *spurt*; [illegible] some clever system of retirement is adopted, history will repeat itself, and stagnation will reappear. Apparently there is no hope for the Battery to be the tactical unit, and the futile Brigade system is to continue, the absurdity of which is nowhere more apparent than in India, where one Battery of a certain Brigade is in Lower Bengal and the other in the Punjab.

The idea of the Secretary of State, as set forth in his speech, of combining the different bodies and systems of our Army into "one harmonious whole" must commend itself to all. It is apparently merely an expression of the Duke of Cambridge's views on organization, viz., to form "territorial districts, each to contain two Line "battalions, two Militia Infantry battalions, "and a certain quota of Volunteers; formed "into an administrative Brigade, the whole to "rest on the brigade depôt or centre." One of the Line battalions is always to be abroad, and one always at home to act as a feeder. There will not be the slightest difficulty in the working of this scheme for the first twenty-five regiments of the Line, which have two battalions each, but the matter will be very different when it comes to doubling up the remaining eighty-three regiments. Naturally those from the same county will be coupled; but allow the whole army paired off, unless the promotion is permitted to run through the *pairs*, as in the double battalion regiments, the scheme will hardly work well. Should the Army be divided into double battalion regiments all through, one of the most objectionable features of last year's warrant will be done away with, viz., the prohibition to exchange on proceeding on foreign service; as there can be no objection to officers in different battalions of the same regiment serving at home or abroad according as it suits them. Mr. Cardwell's proposal for decentralization met with the encouragement from the House that it deserved. The more "reserve local establishments" for the supply of stores the better, "where "a General Officer, for instance, when he requires "camp equipage, may send for it, instead of "writing to the War Office." Our weakness on this point was deservedly shown up in that famous pamphlet, "The Battle of Dorking." Space does not permit us to enter further into a detailed discussion of the various points in the speeches on the Army Estimates. The proposals for the reorganization of the Volunteers appear to be moves in the right direction. If Mr. Cardwell continues as he has begun, his most bitter opponents over the Purchase question will be forced to acknowledge that, after all, he is a Statesman; and it may be accepted as a good omen for India that the new Viceroy has, in the office of Under Secretary for War, had no slight share in maturing measures of Army Reform which are generally recognized as reflecting the greatest credit on Mr. Gladstone's Government.

YESTERDAY'S *Gazette* contains the general regulations for foreign exhibitors and commissions at the Universal Exhibition to be held at Vienna next year.

THE appointment of Mr. J. A. Forbes to be an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council is notified in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette*.

THE railway from Lucknow to Fyzabad is expected to be opened for traffic on the 1st of June, and to Shajehanpur *via* Hardui by the 1st of August.

AMONGST the latest linguistic publications at St. Petersburgh, the *Athenæum* mentions that Mr. Badagow has issued a Turko-Tartar dictionary in Russian.

WE (*Madras Times*) learn that the census taken in the Madras Presidency shows a total population of about 30½ millions, being an increase in five years of over four millions.

THE Boston *Herald* gravely announces that "a revolt among the Hookahs of Bombay has been suppressed by killing a hundred of them, and making prisoners of many others."

MR. T. B. FERGUSON, Clerk and Sealer to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, has obtained leave for six months, and Mr. J. Macpherson has been appointed to act for him during his absence.

THE three Burmese officers, who are deputed on an embassy to Her Majesty's Government in England, arrived at Rangoon on the 13th inst. They also

March 1872, Rs. 1,37,66,645; add silver received during the week, Rs. 23,38,316; deduct new coin paid during the week, Rs. 7,00,000; total balance, Rs. 2,04,04,961. There are in addition 84,33,977 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

THE HOT SEASON VACATION.—The annual vacation of the High Court, Appellate Side, will commence on Monday the 6th May 1872, and end on Saturday the 8th June following, both days inclusive. The Judges of the High Court of Judicature have permitted the adjournment of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad from the 1st to the 15th May next, both days inclusive; and of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmednuggur from the 25th May to the 8th June next inclusive.

COTTON GINS AT BARODA.—We learn from Baroda that His Highness Mulharao, the present Gaekwar, has been adopting measures to introduce improvements for the benefit of his subjects. The latest we hear of is the establishment of cotton gins. These were never before known in Baroda; but now they have been established, through the instrumentality of native merchants, not only in the capital of His Highness, but also at Etoli, Karjun, and other places. The introduction of these and other improvements leads to the belief that education is advancing in His Highness's dominions.

THE STATUE OF THE LATE JUGGONATH SUNKERSETT.—With reference to the statue of the late Hon. Juggonath Sunkersett, the *Jam-i-Jamshed* says—" His Excellency the Governor objected to the proposal made by the committee to place the statue of the late Hon. Juggonath Sunkersett in the Town Hall. The committee then made another proposal, namely, to allow the statue to be placed in the Victoria Museum, but H. E. refused to comply with the request. At the public meeting held in the Town Hall it was resolved to place the statue in the Victoria Museum, then why should H. E. the Governor go against the opinion of the public?"

FALSE PRETENCES.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, Mahomed Jooma, a labourer, was charged with obtaining by false pretences a quantity of coir-rope, of the value of Rs. 42, the property of Luckumsee Mooljee. Complainant said—" I am a dealer in coir-rope. On the 23rd inst., prisoner came to my warehouse at Mandvie and purchased coir-rope of the value of Rs. 42. I did not know him and would not give him credit. I told him I would sell for cash only. He said that if I sent a coolie with the coir he would give the coolie money from his house. He left my shop with the coolie and the coir. In consequence of what I heard afterwards I reported the circumstance to the police. I would not have parted with the goods if he had not told me that he would give the money to the coolie. He did not appear till last night, when he was apprehended on the Bhendy Bazaar road. He then denied all knowledge of the rope." The magistrate on the evidence adduced adjudged the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

IMPROVEMENTS IN RADHUNPORE.—A correspondent writing from Radhunpore, near Kattywar, states—" Our city is improving, and we are thankful to the Nawab for introducing several beneficial changes amongst us. Its condition several years ago was far from enviable. Shere Khan, the late Nawab, died in 1825; and since the accession of the present Nawab Jozavur Khanjee Bahadaor, the revenues of Summee, Moojpoor, and other places, which amounted to Rs. 2,50,000, have increased to nearly Rs. 4,00,000. This increase speaks volumes in favour of the present Nawab. He is now establishing, through Mr. Goolam Ali Lookmanjee of Baroda, a large ginning factory in the town of Summee, the introduction of which, it is believed, not will only add to the revenue, but will stimulate industry and commerce among his subjects. It is reported that a Spinning and Weaving Mill is also to be established; and should Mr. Harilal Amritlal, the karbharee, and Ghella Mehta, his deputy, interest themselves in the success of the project, many facilities will be afforded to commerce, and the Nawab will be entitled to the gratitude of his subjects."

SMALL POX AT POONA.—We regret to hear that a few cases of small-pox have occurred in Her Majesty's 8th Regiment Native Infantry, which lately arrived amongst us from Ahmedabad.—*Poona Observer.*

THE POONA CITY TOLL FARM.—As was previously advertised, the sale of the City toll farm took place on Monday afternoon last at the City Municipality office, and has been purchased by Mr. Ramchundar Mahadew, the contractor of the Public Works Department, for the large sum of eighty-six thousand and two hundred rupees. It commences from 1st April next for one year.—*Ibid.*

A CASE OF SUSPECTED POISONING.—A case of poisoning is under investigation before Colonel G. C. Evezard, the full power Cantonment Magistrate. One Laurence Gaspard Pinto, apprentice in the Hospital of Her Majesty's 56th Regiment, has been charged with poisoning a child twelve months old, of Mr. Bradbury, the schoolmaster of Her Majesty's 56th Regiment. The statement of the witnesses for the prosecution has been recorded, and the accused was examined yesterday: when he stated, that Mr. Bradbury came to the Hospital and said that Mrs. Bradbury was in pain and had been very restless the whole night, upon which the accused gave a half drachm of Liquor Morphiæ Hydrochloratis in one ounce of Camphor mixture." The case has been adjourned till Wednesday next.—*Ibid.*

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 26th March, was 441, being 24 more than in the preceding week, 133 more than the total of the week ending 28th March 1871, and 91 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 209 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total (including diseases not specified here.)	Total Deaths of Births (under 1 year).	Total Deaths of Females (above 12 years).
Colaba	19,161	3	2	...	2	1	2	1	15	6	...
Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,288	3	7	...	2	1	3	...	20	9	9
Esplanade	7,895	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	5	2	2
Market	76,402	...	7	...	4	...	3	...	17	10	10
Mandvee	41,152	14	12	...	3	1	1	...	38	9	9
Chuckla	41,442	10	13	...	2	1	3	...	29	9	6
Oomburkharee	45,030	14	13	...	2	...	8	...	49	10	9
Dongree	60,256	4	11	...	2	1	...	...	18	9	6
Dhobe-talao	71,798	2	9	...	3	1	1	...	16	6	8
Phunnuswaree	22,509	1	3	...	3	...	1	...	10	3	3
Bhoolehwur	50,382	3	12	...	1	...	4	...	28	8	8
Khuralabao	23,454	6	8	...	1	...	...	...	15	3	3
Koombarwara	23,080	4	4	...	1	1	...	...	14	13	7
Khetwaree	29,177	1	5	...	2	1	1	...	15	5	5
Girgaum	21,508	2	3	...	3	...	1	...	11	6	4
Cheerapatee	6,184	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	2	2
Walkeshwar	10,094	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	6	2	2
Mahalaxmee	9,144	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1
Mazagon	21,784	4	1	...	1	...	2	...	8	3	7
Tarwaree	9,462	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...
Kamatheepoora	21,672	23	9	2	5	1	13	...	53	22	14
Parel	7,002	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	3	2
Seeree	5,042	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1
Sion	12,078	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	7	10	3
Mahim	13,459	1	4	...	1	...	1	...	7	6	5
Worlee	10,311	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	4	5	3
Harbour on-Resident and Unknown	32,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	3	...	...	3	3	6	1	21	...	...
Bombay	816,562	92	145	1	40	23	42	4	441	209	...
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years		65	104	6	30	37	41	6	360	101	...

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total (including diseases not specified here.)	Total Deaths of Births (under 1 year).	Total Deaths of Females (above 12 years).
Boodhist—Jain, &c	...	9	...	2	...	2	...	17	5	...
Brahmin	1	4	...	...	...	1	1	13	...	...
Lingaet	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Bhatia	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...
Parsee—Mother Castle	51	87	...	24	8	13	1	219	198	...
Hindoo out-caste	2	5	...	3	3	7	...	19	19	...
Mussulman	24	23	1	5	6	10	2	108	23	...
Parsee	1	4	...	4	5	5	...	28	13	...
Jew	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Native-Christian	4	4	...	...	1	6	...	15	11	...
Indo-European	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	...
European	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	8	...	...
Negro-African	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	92	145	1	40	23	42	4	441	229	...
Corresponding week 1871	45	101	2	25	23	42	5	308	219	...

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

We believe that the disputed winnership of the boat races in the recent regatta has been definitely settled by the committee. In the four-oared gigs and jolly boat race, Prince Patrick came in first, but Prince Leopold lodged a protest because Prince Patrick went on the wrong side of the buoy. The committee have decided that Prince Patrick went on the right side of the buoy; that the Prince Patrick was the only boat that did go round the buoy rightly; that Prince Leopold had no business to protest; and that therefore Prince Patrick carries off first prize. Prince Leopold will get second. In the rowing match for five or six-oared gigs, jolly-boats, or skip cutters, H. M. S. Briton's gig claimed the race from Captain Henry's crew, because the Chinamen had rounded the buoy on the wrong side. The committee have decided that the Briton's gig was right; that Captain Henry's gig was disqualified, and that therefore the first prize must go to the Briton's gig, and the Briton's whaleboat be declared second. However, as it appears that the Chinamen's error was due to the wrong information given to them by a member of the Club, it is understood that they are to be presented with a sum equal to the first prize.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE CALDEW, 482 tons, Captain Walter Peterson, arrived yesterday from Sunderland (November 8th) with a cargo of 780 tons of coals.

THE S. S. STOWELL, 731 tons, Captain John Johnson, arrived yesterday from Cardiff (February 15th), in ballast, and touched at Port Said. She is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

THE S.S. EUPHRATES, Captain C. O. D. Hutcheson, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Conductor and Mrs. Corkery and five children and eight deck passengers.

THE S.S. PATNA, 1,162 tons, Captain G. Boyts, arrived yesterday from Calcutta (March 5th) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev. and Mrs. Sargent, Mr. Ryves, Mr. Bayley, and [illegible] deck passengers.

THE following passengers have arrived at Madras from London:—Per s. s. Mont Cenis on the 23rd, Messrs. W. Tadlock and Gosling. Per s. s. Strathclyde on the 24th, Major and Mrs. Isacke, Mrs. Schaffter, Miss Peabody, Mr. Kendall, Master Smith, Mr. Boileau, Miss Standey and Miss Young.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		MARCH—APRIL.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
1 27 m	5 6	Friday 29	7 50 m	1 4
2 35 a	5 10		8 19 a	3 6
2 5 m	4 9	Saturday.. ... 30	8 34 m	6 10
3 14 a	5 0		9 7 a	2 4
2 46 m	3 8	Sunday 31	9 23 m	6 0
4 17 a	4 1		10 6 a	1 3
3 30 m	2 7	Monday..... 1	10 27 m	3 3
5 36 a	3 8		11 37 a	0 10
5 11 m	1 10	Tuesday..... 2	11 53 m	4 7
7 4 a	3 10			
7 9 m	2 0	Wednesday ... 3	1 21 m	1 5
8 28 a	4 6		1 33 a	4 5
8 40 m	2 11	Thursday 4	2 48 m	0 9
9 24 a	5 4		2 49 a	4 10

Moon—Last Quarter, 1st April, 7h. 21m. a.m.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

GOOD FRIDAY.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer with Litany, Ante-Communion Office, and Sermon. Hymns 99 and [illegible]. 117.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 163, 100 and 92.

EASTER EVE.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. The Sermon will be preached by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. Hymns 105, 320 and 324.

EASTER DAY.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration.)

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer as far as 3rd Collect, Holy Communion (2nd celebration) and Sermon. Hymns 107 and 117.

6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Anthem—" Christ being raised from the dead dieth no more." Hymns 114 and 321.

At the Evening Service there will be the usual monthly offertory for the relief of the poor and other church purposes.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

GOOD FRIDAY.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Ante-Communion Office, with Sermon. Hymns 99 (Rise the destined day arise!) and 101 (When I survey the wondrous Cross.)

2-30 P.M. to 3-15 P.M.—Litany, Meditation and Silent Prayer. Hymns 150 (Rock of Ages) and 101.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 98 (Mater Dolorosa), 100 (O come and mourn with me awhile), and 103 (Go to dark Gethsemane).

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

GOOD FRIDAY.

Morning and Evening Prayer with Sermon as usual, viz. at 11 A.M. and 6 P.M.

EASTER DAY.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

Offertories for church expenses and relief of the poor.

INSOLVENTS.

THE petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Wamon Ganesh Bhut, a Marathi writer.

Ghanesram Dongarsey, an opium box maker.

Ghachee Jooma Mitha, and Noorbaee his wife, the first named insolvent is an oil merchant, the second unemployed.

Goolam Hoosein Abdool Rahim, a dealer in tin.

Dawoodbhoy Ebramjee, and Rutoobee, the first named insolvent is a dealer in tin, and the second unemployed.

Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Oomer, formerly a coal seller, now a servant.

Mahomed Yoonoos Shaik Dawood, a fitter.

Antonio Affonco, formerly a messman, now a cook in the employ of Nicolao Salvador.

Joseph Rozario, a clerk in the employ of Ruttonjee Bomanjee, Esq.

Hirjeebhoy Avoicett and Damajee Janoojee, the first named insolvent is a goldsmith, and the second a compositor.

Luxumon Malloo, a dealer in grass.

Soni Gopaldass Samuldass and Moolchund Gopaldass, goldsmiths.

Raymundo de Jesus, a pensioner.

Pedro Miguel de Abreo, a gate-keeper in the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Elaijee Sorabjee, an English writer in the service of Rustomjee Pestonjee.

Shaw Nensey Damjee, who lately traded as a general merchant in partnership with the late Ram Shamut and Nensey Pudoomey under the name and firm of Shu Nensey Damjee and Co.

Chand bin Cumal and Ebram Ally, the first named insolvent is a tom-tom player, and the second a dealer in thread, needles and soap, &c.

Ratonbaee, widow of the late Manockjee Dadabhoy, and Sorabjee Muncherjee, unemployed.

Dewa Jeewa, a dealer in bricks and tiles.

Rowjee Balajee, Ramcrustna Buttar, Gungabaee, and Wa Gonaee, the first named insolvent is a broker, the second, third and fourth are unemployed.

Khoje Doosa Casum, a dealer in grain.

Mewoa Soomar Adum, a dealer in perfumery.

James Cavanagh, a mechanic in the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Thacker Bawa Rowjee, a grocer.

Charles Stewart Dracup and Edward William Dracup, the first named insolvent is employed in the Superintending Engineer's Office, and the second in Watson's Hotel, as English writers.

Bhema Dulla, and Cheemeebaee, the first named insolvent is a dealer in copper, and the second unemployed.

Puncharya Patramal, a dealer in grain.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following Season Reports for the fortnight ending Wednesday are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Ahmedabad, 27th March—Weather growing warm. Wheat 11; bajree 14½ seers.

Kaira, 26th—Late being reaped. Cotton-picking going on. Rice 8; bajree 14 seers.

Broach, 26th—No rain. Reaping finished. Weather warm. Cotton picked. Bajree 13 seers.

Surat, 27th—Cotton almost reaped. Wheat 7½ seers.

Tanna, 26th—Rubbee almost reaped. Wheat 11; bajree 10½ seers.

Colaba, 25th—Rubbee being reaped. Cotton prospects middling. Rice 9½ seers per rupee at Alibaug.

Khandeish, 27th—Grain and cotton prospects unfavourable. Bajee 14 seers.

Nasick, 27th—Rice 8½ seers; bajree 11½. Water scarce.

Ahmednuggur, 27th—No rain. Bajree 10·7 seers per rupee. Harvest completed.

Belgaum, 27th—Grain crops harvested. Cotton good, and being picked. Jowaree 17½ seers per rupee.

Poona, 27th—Climate hot. No change since last report. Bajree 10 seers.

Sholapore, 27th—No change. Jowaree 17½ standard seers.

Kulladghee, 27th—Harvest middling. Cotton prospects unfavourable. Jowaree 16 seers.

Canara, 27th—Rainfall none. Crops middling. Rice 11 seers.

Dharwar, 27th—Late crops reaped. Cotton almost picked. Out-turn middling. Jowaree 24 seers.

Kurrachee, 24th—Rain none. Wheat 12 seers; rice 8 seers. Reaping of rubbee crops commenced.

Hydrabad, 26th—Season favourable. Reaping general. Rubbee crops good. Prices rather lower. Districts healthy. Weather very warm.

Shikarpore, 27th—Rubbee promising. Rain required Wheat 16 seers.

Upper Frontier, 27th—No rain. Grain selling above 10 seers. Cotton-picking completed in Jacobabad talooka.

Rajcote, 27th—Cotton-picking completed. Bajree 11 seers.

Wadwan, 27th—Cotton gathered. Bajree 10; wheat 10 seers.

Baroda, 27th—Cotton-picking season nearly over. Rubbee harvest good. Bajree 13 seers. Weather hot.

Gujarat, 27th—Weather very hot. Cotton-picking finished.

Khandeish, 27th—Rubbee crops almost harvested. Jowaree 16 to 17 standard seers; bajree 13½ to 15 standard seers.

S. M. Country, 26th—26 cents. rain. Picking nearly finished.

Sind, 26th—Winter crops, a fair harvest. Weather sultry.

A SCHOOLBOY being asked by his teacher how he should dog him, replied: "If you please, sir, I should like to have it upon the Italian system of penmanship, the heavy strokes upward, and the down ones light."

THE PORT TRUST.

IN accordance with the instructions of the Government of India, the Government of Bombay has now published a voluminous correspondence relating to the purchase of the Elphinstone property and the constitution of the Port Trust. It is scarcely possible for us to reproduce in the *Bombay Gazette* the whole correspondence, but the following letter gives a résumé of the correspondence and negotiations up to its date (8th September 1871). We shall publish the letters which passed after the above date in subsequent issues, concluding with a letter from Colonel Kennedy, dated 16th inst., in which His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council "entirely repudiates the responsibility for the delay that has taken place in arriving at a practicable and workable conclusion." Colonel Kennedy also states at the end of his letter that a draft Act for the organisation of the Trust has been prepared, and will shortly be submitted to the Government of India.

Letter from R. S. Chapman, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department; to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, in the Public Works Department;—No. 3372, dated 8th September 1871.

I am directed to communicate to you the orders of the Government of India upon your letters (local) Nos. 93A. and 188A., dated 30th May 1871, regarding the financial position of the proposed Harbour Trust of Bombay.

2. The proposal to purchase the property of the late Elphinstone Land and Press Company, and to form a public Trust for its management in the interests of the trade of Bombay, appears to have been first laid before the Supreme Government by your letters Nos. A. and XXXIII., dated 13th June and 11th July 1867.

3. The Elphinstone Company was formed in 1858, commencing operations in October of that year. By an "agreement with the Government, the Company bound themselves to reclaim from the foreshore of the harbour an extent of 112 acres for the Government, the larger portion of which was assigned for a goods station to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company; and in consequence of reclaiming this large amount of ground for public purposes, obtained the right of reclaiming for themselves not less than 275 acres."*

4. The reclamation for the Government was completed in 1867, and about the same time the Company applied to the Government to guarantee a loan to them of £600,000, to enable them to prosecute their operations.

5. The Government of Bombay, thereupon, represented to the Government of India the importance of taking the opportunity of purchasing the property of the Company for the State.

6. The case was thus stated by His Excellency the Governor in the Minute already quoted:—

"The recently recorded minutes of my colleagues, Mr. Erskine and Mr. Ellis, will show that there are several circumstances connected with the position and the claims of the Elphinstone Land Company, which, in the interest of the public, demand careful consideration.

"It is evident that, from the very position of the terminus assigned to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the Elphinstone Land Company will practically have the monopoly of the landing and shipping of the whole of the goods either brought to Bombay by the railway, or that which will be sent up-country to the districts served by the railway, for inland consumption.

"Although the Railway Company have access to the harbour from a wharf of their own, by the terms of the concession, the Elphinstone Land Company have a right to levy wharfage dues upon every bale or ton either landed or shipped from that wharf, except such as are for their own or Government use; and the expense and trouble of landing or shipping goods elsewhere in the harbour, and transporting them to or from the terminus, will be so great as practically to preclude the adoption of such a course. It is true that Government possesses a small quay of their own adjoining the railway, to which they may give the Company access; but its capacity is small and frontage is the least that will be small to meet the necessities of the traffic, even if it were entirely surrendered to the railway, which it would be impossible to do. The result is that the whole import and export trade of the districts in connection with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway may be said to be at the mercy of the Elphinstone Land Company, to be taxed by them according to their pleasure; and it is needless to say that they would, of course, be guided, in fixing their charges, by a regard to the profits of their shareholders, and not the interests of the public. The value of the dues leviable on the wharf belonging to the railway is taken, when capitalized, at the sum of £400,000.

"The same may be said, though in a less degree, of the general trade that may be expected to pass overthe wharves of the Elphinstone Land Company. Possessed of nearly three-fourths of a mile of frontage to the harbour, with a dock estate so laid out as to give them between two and three miles of frontage, it is evident that they can accommodate, and, for a time at least, almost monopolize, the entire foreign trade of Bombay. At some future period, docks or expacious basins may be constructed by Government on the reclamation of Moody Bay; but, in the meantime, the Company would be in possession of the trade, and it is doubtful whether, solely to reduce the charges and profits of the Company, the Government would be inclined to spend public money to provide additional accommodation for a trade which had already adequate accommodation without it. I entirely agree with the objections stated by Mr. Erskine to the possession, by a public Company that only looks to its own profits, of so large a portion of the harbour frontage; and, whether looking to the position of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, or the general trade of the port, the desirableness of regaining of possession the harbour foreshore, and placing the administration of the dock and wharf estate in the hands of a public trust, seems to me to be evident. At the present moment this can be done (there is reason to believe) on favourable terms, and the difficulties above pointed out may be got rid of; while, on the other hand, if the opportunity be not taken, and the value of the monopoly enjoyed by the Company is ascertained—above all, if a season of commercial prosperity and speculation returns—it is clear that the same relief will not be obtained without a much larger sacrifice of public money."

7. The Government of Bombay was, at that time, anxious to place the Bombay and Baroda Railway terminus in the vicinity of that of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; and it was part of the project to provide land for this object from the Elphinstone Company's estate, retaining the Colaba site, already provided, available for military and other purposes.

As to the price to be paid, His Excellency the Governor wrote—

"The amount required for the purchase would be large; but, looking to the present value of the stock of the Elphinstone Land Company, the length of time before the capital expended can become reproductive, and their inability to go on without the assistance of Government, to which conditions, which they would doubtless consider onerous, would probably be attached, I have little doubt; the property can be purchased at a discount from the original outlay. But, in return, the Government would obtain the best site that could be selected for the terminus of an important railway, a site for the docks that would, while they were reproductive of revenue, accommodate at a moderate cost the trade of the port for years to come, and a present annual net income, increasing as the work advanced, of upwards of £30,000."

8. In your own memorandum, dated 6th July, which accompanied the papers at that time placed before the Government of India, you calculated that there would then remain 130 acres of land which you valued (at Rs. 100 a square yard) at £6,306,000; but the Government of India reduced this estimate to 75 acres, and this reduction was subsequently accepted, "for the sake of argument," by the Government of Bombay.—(Paragraph 12 of your No. 1052 C. W.—2832 M., dated 21st December 1867.)

9. The Government of India was opposed to the removal of the Bombay and Baroda Railway terminus from Colaba, and this proposal was subsequently abandoned.

10. As to the project of purchasing the Elphinstone Company's property, the Governor-General in Council concluded that if the entire estate were purchased at par, and the works completed, the Government would be involved in a probable outlay of not less than 2½ millions sterling, and that the probable future sale of 75 acres on the Elphinstone property at high rates was a contingency so remote, and surrounded with such doubt, that any advantage to be derived from such a transaction could not be properly reckoned as of any sensible present importance to the State in weighing the arguments in favour of, and in opposition to, the purchase of the Elphinstone Company's estate. His Excellency in Council accordingly decided that the argument based upon a financial advantage had not been established, and proposed for the consideration of the Government of Bombay, rather to redeem the *wharfage* rights of the Company, which, it was supposed, could be obtained for a comparatively moderate sum.

11. The Government of Bombay, in your reply, 21st December 1867, No. 1052 C. W.—2832 M., deprecated this proposal as likely to involve a disproportionate expenditure compared with the complete purchase of the whole property, and urged again that the whole measure should be taken for buying the whole of the Elphinstone Land Company's estate, if procurable on the basis of a valuation not exceeding the par price of the shares paid up.

12. Estimating the whole cost at £2½ millions sterling, it was calculated in your letter that the 75 acres of land available for sale (after providing 100 acres for railway and Baroda Railway terminus) must be worth at any rate, at the very least, Rs. 75 a square yard, or £2,722,500, which would alone very nearly cover the whole outlay.

13. The Government of Bombay accordingly proposed as follows:—

"A loan at 5 per cent. for the full amount of 2½ millions should be sanctioned; of this sum, 160 lakhs should be raised at once for payment of the purchase-money for, and immediate possession of, the works. The balance to be raised as from time to time it may be required by the state of the works.

"The interest of 80 lakhs, or one-half of the immediate loan, would be covered by the revenues now derived from the estate; and, as this revenue is steadily on the increase, and must continue to increase, in a rapid ratio, as the works progress towards completion, it is more than probable that the entire interest of the debt will, in the course of a few years, be covered.

"The capital of the debt would be, from time to time, reduced by the proceeds of the sale of land; and it will not be long before Government will be able to pay off the debt entirely, and find itself in possession of a residue of very valuable property. As the debt is by degrees cleared off, so also, in the interest of the commerce of the place, the revenue derived from the estate should be curtailed, until, eventually, and at no distant period, the whole foreshore would be free."

14. The proposed removal of the Bombay and Baroda Railway Company's terminus from Colaba, with which the discussion up to this point had been intimately connected, having been negatived by the Secretary of State, the Government of India contented itself in reply (No. 209 A., dated 20th March 1868,) with requesting that the views which it had previously expressed might be acted upon. But the local Government did not, apparently, at that time, pursue the subject.

15. In October 1868 (No. 1242R.) the Government of India sanctioned the final purchase, for £100,000, of the wharfage rights of the Elphinstone Company on the foreshore of the land made over to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, it being made a condition that this purchase-money should be considered a portion of any sum which it might be thereafter decided to pay to the Elphinstone Company for the purchase of the entire property, if such sum should be calculated on the amount of capital expended on the works, or on the market value of the shares.

16. The expediency of the purchase of the Elphinstone Company's property by the State was one of the matters to which the attention of His Excellency the Earl of Mayo was attracted on his visit to Bombay, before assuming the office of Viceroy, and by your No. 201 M., dated 1st February 1869, the measure was once more urged on the Government of India. There could, it was said, be no doubt, however, in the opinion of the Government of Bombay, that it would be greatly for the interest of the State, and for the benefit especially of the public of Bombay, to prevent this most valuable mercantile position remaining in the hands of a private company.

17. Facts were set forth to show the increasing value and improved prospects of the property, and you continued (paragraph 6)—

"But it is not alone on the grounds of the present or prospective value of the property that His Excellency in Council urges its acquisition; he does so because he believes that so very commanding and important a position on the foreshore of the harbour should not be in private hands, inasmuch as it daily becomes more evident, as the works progress, that if this estate be left in possession of the Company, it will be equivalent to permitting them to retain a monopoly which cannot fail to affect injuriously the interests of the enormous commerce now concentrating itself in this port. His Excellency in Council believes that the property may be obtained possession of not only without imposing any ultimate burden on the finances of the State, but with positive advantage to them, if the present opportunity be not permitted to slip away."

18. The Government of Bombay proposed that the estate, if purchased, should be administered by a Board of Trust, to be selected by the Government, and to be composed of prominent public servants, and influential members of the mercantile community.

"The Board," it was said, "would arrange to levy such fees as would be sufficient to pay the interest" at 5 per cent. "of the loan" (£2½ millions), "and should it be thought advisable by the Government of India to do so, an arrangement might be made by which a portion of the receipts should be laid aside to form a sinking fund, and to secure a moderate additional revenue for the general improvement of the port."

19. The value of the land of the property available for sale was again calculated to be "£30,000 to £60,000 an acre," or for the 175 acres, available, according to former calculations, now that the terminus of the Baroda Railway was no longer to be placed on the property) no less than £5½ to £10½ millions sterling: and it was added—

"There can be no doubt whatever that the value of the land will increase greatly; and that, retaining the dock estate, Government would, if the property were in their hands, be able, by degrees, to dispose of a sufficient area of the land estate to enable them to pay off the loan, if it were thought desirable to do so, and still to retain possession of a property, the ultimate value of which it would now be difficult to estimate."

20. The Government of India now cordially acceded to the recommendation of the Government of Bombay, and a despatch was addressed to the Secretary of State by His Excellency the Viceroy, on the 8th May 1869, stating the terms on which it was proposed to purchase the property, which were briefly as follows:—

The present financial position of the Government not to suffer. No addition to be made to the public outlay, and no reduction of the public income.

Purchase-money (which should not exceed the par value of the Company's paid-up capital) to be paid in 4 per cent Government securities, valued at market rates.

A Board to be constituted to administer the entire property of the State on the foreshore of Bombay, so far as the local Government should think desirable.

The Board to be debited with—

I.—The whole sum paid to the Elphinstone Company with costs of transfer;

II.—Twenty years' purchase of all State income now derived from the other property made over;

III.—The whole outlay of the Government, since 1850, upon all the other property not debited under head II.

The Board to pay *on the whole sum so debited* interest at 4½ per cent., and to repay the whole in 30 years, levying such rates on shipping and goods as may be necessary for the purpose.

The Board to have power, with the consent of Supreme Government, to borrow, for future improvements, on the same terms.

21. The Secretary of State having consented to the measure, these conditions were communicated to the Government of Bombay by Colonel Strachey's No. 354 C., dated 4th June 1869, in which it was proposed that the Government of India would settle, in a fair and liberal spirit, the precise period over which the payment of the interest charged against the Trust should be distributed, and when the re-payment of the capital should commence, and by what instalments it should be made. His Excellency in Council would endeavour, it was said, to secure an equitable distribution of the burden arising from the obligations imposed, so that no undue charge should be put on the trade of Bombay in the earlier years of the operation of the Trust; but it was added—

"It will be wholly through the co-operation of the Government of India, and by aid of the general credit of the State, that financial arrangements on the great scale that will be necessary to accomplish the ends in view, will be rendered practicable; and it is the first duty of the Governor General in Council, when affording such aid, to take every possible precaution to protect the public credit, and to guard against every risk, however remote it may now appear. It will be the constant wish of His Excellency the Governor General in Council so to deal with every question that arises in connection with these most important measures, as to facilitate the healthy development of all the conveniences and appliances which the commerce of Bombay so greatly requires; but the main condition to ensure success in this or any operations of the Board shall be conducted with extreme prudence, and on perfectly sound financial principles."

22. Accepting these conditions, the Government of Bombay completed the purchase of the property in July 1869, the price paid being the actual contributions of the shareholders to date, plus £130,000 (viz., the £100,000 referred to in paragraph 15, and £30,000 borrowed, or expended, in anticipation of a call), the total being £1,859,160. Payment of the main sum was made in 4 per cent. Government Securities at 93 per cent., being about 2 per cent. below the market rate of the day.

23. The Government of India heard nothing more of the matter for nearly a year, until in Colonel Trevor's No. 91 A—147, dated 21st June, a statement was submitted of the financial position of the contemplated Harbour Trust. According to this statement, as subsequently corrected, the expenditure since 1850 on the Government property to be made over was ...£773,439 and the capital value of the Government income to be transferred... ... ...£100,000 It was further proposed to debit to the Trust ..£ 72,993 on account of the debt of the Harbour Board, the expenditure on the Prongs Lighthouse, and the debt upon the Clare and Carnac Bunders.

24. The debt of the Trust to be recorded at the outset was thus, according to this statement, £2,805,592.

25. But the Government of India was now asked, for the first time, to relieve the Trust from sundry important liabilities as follows:—

1*st*.—To remit £400,000 of debt, being the estimated value of the land reclaimed by the Elphinstone Company, under its old agreement, for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Terminal Station.

2*nd*.—To remit £150,000 from the expenditure on the Moody Bay Reclamation, being the estimated value of plant not wanted by the Trust.

3*rd*.—To reduce the rate of interest from 4½ per cent. to the actual rate paid, viz., 4·3 per cent.

4*th*.—To charge no interest on the expenditure on Government works not complete, estimated at £370,000.

5*th*.—To pay in full for landing troops and Government military stores, instead of a fixed sum, as heretofore.

26. If these and other minor propositions were accepted, it was calculated that the Trust would be relieved from £52,500 of the £126,240, which would otherwise be annually due from it in simple interest upon its starting debt alone. The balance could be made up, it was said, by equalizing the fees on the Government wharves with those levied on the Elphinstone property,

MAJOR LLOYD HARRIS' CASE.

We believe that the Court of Inquiry to investigate the circumstances connected with the dismissal of Major E. P. Lloyd (now Major Lloyd Harris) from his appointment as Deputy Commissioner in Assam, some two and a half years ago, will assemble about the 15th April. The Court will be a mixed one, consisting of equal numbers of civilians and military men. Since the matter is so soon about to receive judicial decision, it would of course be improper to hazard a conjecture on its issue. We reserve, therefore, all expression of opinion regarding the alleged conduct of Colonel Agnew and Major Lloyd, and will confine ourselves to recording the stages of Government action in the matter. In 1869 the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir W. Grey, removed Major Lloyd from his appointment on charges advanced by Colonel Agnew, the Commissioner of Assam, without communicating those charges to the officer accused. The Commander-in-Chief, Sir W. Mansfield, very naturally refused to give a responsible military appointment to an officer who had been summarily dismissed from a civil one; and then the Secretary of State placed Major Lloyd on the retired half-pay list. Major Lloyd (or Lloyd Harris) presented a number of memorials and petitions praying for an investigation, but for a long time without success, until last year Lord Mayo consented to submit the original confidential correspondence between Colonel Agnew and Sir W. Grey to the legal advisers of Government. Whatever the language of their decision may have been, the result was that the Duke of Argyll directed Major Lloyd Harris to proceed to India at the public expense in order to appear before a Court of Inquiry. At the same time Colonel Agnew, who was at home on furlough, was ordered to return to India at once for the purposes of the same inquiry.—*Pioneer.*

THE DEFENCES OF THE COUNTRY.

(*Madras Times*, March 26.)

Some time ago we published an article advocating the erection of small forts in this country. The subject is one of so much importance that we think it right again to make it the text of another article, for we feel convinced that if those who rule could only be induced to spend the public money in the way indicated the advantage to the country would be enormous. It must be apparent to anyone who has read an account of the new mitrailleuse that a defensive weapon of the most extraordinary importance has been invented, and that the capture of fortified places will now be rendered a hundred times more difficult than formerly. By the mere turning of a handle a single man can now in five minutes discharge such a tornado of bullets, and with such perfect accuracy, as to sweep a whole battalion from the face of the earth. It is therefore clear that so long as you can shelter these murderous machines and a few men from destruction, you can in these days laugh at a host encompassing a fortification unless provided with heavy artillery. Supposing, then, an earthwork thrown up on a commanding spot where there is a never failing supply of water and always kept well provisioned and garrisoned, you have at once a hold on the surrounding district which a regiment could never give you. A regiment may be out-numbered and so destroyed, or effectually cut off from its supports, and thus rendered comparatively useless, having enough to do to hold its own ground without protecting others; but in a fortification, however small, if powerfully armed, the country has a standing point on which the utmost reliance can be placed, and a refuge in which not only human beings who are non-combatants, but also treasure, can be preserved in time of trouble. With the experience which we had in the mutinies, it is marvellous that at the present day district treasuries are not a bit better protected than they were in 1857. Lakhs and lakhs of rupees are stowed away in places which a rabble might sack in a few minutes; and though there are always guards attached to these places, there is reason to doubt whether these men would in time of actual rebellion make any serious stand against their countrymen when they had the prospect of loot before them. We know that during the mutinies the guards at treasuries fired deliberately on the very people they were required to defend, and themselves made away with the rupees in their custody. Nor is there anything to make us suppose that the transactions of 1877 would differ from those of 1857. The men are the same, and the rupees are quite as much at their mercy as they then were. We think, then, that Government would do wisely to give this matter their serious consideration. It would be the easiest thing in the world at every large station where there is a district treasury to locate it within a fortified space which, in time of danger would act as a refuge for all the well-inclined of the neighbourhood. Here the Collector's cutcherry might be erected, and in such a shape as to act in time of necessity as a useful adjunct to the fortification in which it stood. In this space, too, might be erected strong single-storied buildings to act in time of peace as store rooms and offices, but to be capable of becoping in time of trouble excellent barracks or commodious receptacles for those who fled for shelter to the fortification of the district. A granary always kept well stored, a powder magazine thoroughly well-built, and a few sheds in which to keep cattle, would be all that it would be necessary to build to make the interior of a small fort a thoroughly defensive position. Half a dozen or so mitrailleuses with a few guns and mortars on the parapets would then be all that would be required, and for a garrison in time of peace a body of Artillery pensioners, who for a small additional sum and free quarters would be glad enough to act as the guard. In this way, at a very trifling outlay, considering the enormous importance of the stake at issue, the Government would be secured against loss of the sinews of war both in money and Europeans, for the one would be under constant and effective watch and ward, while the other might be taken from unhealthy positions and located at hill stations from which they could move down to the plains at a moment's notice when needed, in perfect health and fit for any service required of them. The tendency of Lord Napier of Magdala's speeches and published minutes is, we think, clearly in the direction of guarding against surprise by erecting additional fortifications in India, and we trust he may be spared to initiate measures in accordance with these views. An old artillery officer himself, and one who has seen an infinity of service in the East, he must be perfectly well aware of the enormous importance in a country like India of positions in which a handful of men can make a stand against great odds sufficiently long to enable the Government to mature its plans, collect forces from various distant spots, and, in a word, to have breathing time afforded it before it gets to its last strength. Such positions would be these little forts we are advocating, and if convict labour were employed in their erection they would really cost so little, being required to be nothing but simple earthworks, that we cannot think the utmost stretch of parsimony could find cause to grumble at the bill Government would have to pay on their account. When indeed money is lavished so recklessly on such buildings as the Senate House in Madras, we may well hope that for erections which are intended to preserve the Government treasure instead of wasting it, and which probably some day will repay their cost a hundredfold, a place may be found in the Public Works Budget.

A SCENE IN A BURIAL GROUND.

(*Madras Times*, March 26.)

Yesterday, at the Royapettah Police Court, before Captain Weldon. Mr. George Casmier charged Mr. Patrick Power with voluntarily causing grievous hurt, assault, and using criminal force; Mr. John Power with assault; and Mrs. Sarah Power with aiding and abetting the two defendants just named in the commission of the offences of grievous hurt and assault. Mr. Tasker appeared for the prosecutor, and Mr. Gordon for the defendants. On the respective charges against the defendants being stated to them, Mr. Gordon, on their behalf, admitted that the first defendant, on sudden and grave provocation, struck the prosecutor; but he refused to admit anything further. Mr. Tasker upon this said that it would be necessary to go into the case. He regretted that Mr. Gordon had not admitted the charges, for the prosecutor had made up his mind, in case the defendants admitted the charges, not to require any very great punishment; but as the defendants had chosen to deny the charges and persisted in saying that the prosecutor had given them provocation, Mr. Tasker was, on behalf of his client, under the painful necessity of asking the Court to take such serious notice of the acts of the defendants as the law required. His Worship here enquired whether it was yet too late for the defendants to make the admission that the prosecutor had expected of them. Mr. Gordon then after a brief consultation with his clients said that he would admit the charges, without prejudice in regard to the first and second defendants; but as far as Mrs. Sarah Power was concerned he had to say that she had done nothing beyond endeavouring to prevent an assault on the part of the defendants. This being the case, Mr. Tasker said that it would be necessary for him to proceed to prove the facts upon which the several charges were based. The case for the prosecution was as follows. The prosecutor is an assistant in the office of the Inspector General of Ordnance and a Director of various leading institutions in Madras, and is a highly respected and is a respectable member of the community to which he belongs. On the 8th instant, the remains of a Mr. James Murphy were interred in Saint Patrick's Cemetry, and among the persons present at the funeral were the prosecutor and the three defendants and Mrs. Cecelia Power, the wife of Mr. Patrick Power, the first defendant. When the ceremony at the chapel at the cemetery was about to be concluded Mrs. Sarah Power and Mrs. Cecelia Power proceeded to the grave in which the remains were to be deposited, and stood near it. The prosecutor also advanced in the direction of the grave, and, when he came near it, Mrs. Sarah Power, pulling Mrs. Cecelia Power by the arm, said "Let us get away from this man and keep a respectable distance from him." The silly conduct of Mrs. Sarah Power brought an involuntary smile on the face of the prosecutor. In the meanwhile, the funeral procession priest advanced from the chapel and, on its arrival at the grave, the priest commenced the service. While the ceremony was being gone through, Mrs. Sarah Power went up to her father-in-law, Mr. John Power, senior; and the prosecutor, observing by her gestures and manner that she was complaining to her father-in law about him, went up to Mr. John Power, senior, and asked him what it was Mrs. Power had to complain of. The prosecutor got no explanation of Mrs. Sarah Power's behaviour, and after the ceremony was over Mr. John Power asked the prosecutor why he had laughed at his wife, and the prosecutor replied that there must have been some mistake. Mr. John Power thereupon threatened to level the prosecutor to the ground, and said that he was prepared to pay a fine of even two hundred rupees. After this, the prosecutor went out of the cemetry and was standing with some of his friends, when the three defendants and Mrs. Cecelia Power and Mr. John Power, senior, came out of the graveyard; and Mrs. Sarah Power, seeing the prosecutor, pointed at him with her finger and said, "There he is, he is hiding himself behind his friends," and addressed him in the following choice terms, "You black nigger, you black skin, you black blood," and used other equally offensive expressions towards him. After this, Mr. John Power again asked the prosecutor whether he had insulted his wife and threatened to assault him, and, while the prosecutor was preparing to ward off blows which he thought Mr. John Power would make at him, Mr. Patrick Power rushed up and struck the prosecutor with his clenched fist. The blow knocked out one of the prosecutor's teeth, and left three others shaky. In fact, the condition of one of these three loose teeth was so bad, that the prosecutor asked the Court to note that he expected it to drop off every moment. The lips of the prosecutor were also cut, and his mouth was filled with blood. On reaching home, the prosecutor was obliged to have recourse to medical aid, and he was unable to attend office for six days. The prosecutor was unable to account for the conduct of Mrs. Sarah Power towards him in any way excepting that he had heard that Mrs. Sarah Power had said that he had remarked at the last treat to the children of the Roman Catholic Orphanages that the ice-cream was not intended for the stewardesses. These were the facts of the case, and as it could not be shown that there had been any provocation such as was contemplated by the Act, Mr. Tasker submitted that his Worship could not do otherwise than convict the defendants of the charges that had been brought against them. He hoped that his Worship would make an example of the defendants, taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, for, looking at the occasion when, and the place at which the assault was committed, it was not only an outrage on the prosecutor, but an outrage on society. After the witnesses for the prosecution were examined, Mr. Gordon in defence submitted that he would not attempt to justify the assault which had been committed, but he would say that the ladies had believed that the prosecutor insulted them and brought his conduct to the notice of their husbands, and the husbands, being heated with passion, took the part of their wives and assaulted the prosecutor. He trusted that his Worship would not deal with the case so seriously as Mr. Tasker wished him to do. With regard to the third defendant, he argued that there was no evidence whatever to show that she had incited the first defendant to the commission of the assault, and that she did nothing more than try to prevent the first and second defendants from assaulting the prosecutor. Witnesses were produced to show that the prosecutor laughed at Mrs. Sarah Power, and that when he was asked for an explanation by the first and second defendants he would not give any but merely indulged in something between a broad grin and a sneering laugh.

His Worship in disposing of the case held that with regard to the third defendant, the evidence only showed that she used some very uncomplimentary terms towards the prosecutor; but it did not appear that she had incited the defendants to commit the assault. The case against her was therefore dismissed. With regard to the first and second defendants, however, his Worship was of opinion that they were guilty of the offences with which they were charged. It was to be regretted, he observed, that the matter had not been thrashed out of Court. The case having come before him he had to dispose of it upon the evidence that had been adduced. The offence of grievous hurt had been made out against the first defendant, and no such provocation as was contemplated by the Penal Code was shown to take the defendant out of the graver section. The second defendant was guilty of assault. His Worship sentenced the first defendant to six hours' simple imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 100 rupees, and the second defendant to pay a fine of ten rupees. Mr. Gordon after this said that if it was yet not too late he would beg of the Court to reconsider the punishment portion of the sentence on the first defendant, as the consequences that might result from the defendant's imprisonment might be very serious. Mr. Gordon added that the Court had a precedent in a case that was lately disposed of by the High Court. He alluded to the Bangalore affray case. In it the defendant was let off with only a fine in imprisonment would have resulted in very serious consequences. His Worship said that he had no option in the matter. He knew that it would be contrary to law for him to do what the High Court did. Under the section under which the defendant was now convicted his Worship was bound to imprison. The section did not allow of only a fine being inflicted. He had sentenced the defendants to six hours' imprisonment, and that would not effect the defendant in any way as his Worship had told the inspector that the imprisonment was to commence from the time of the sitting of the Court.

The prosecutor received Rs. 95 out of the fines for charges and costs incurred by him.

SERIOUS RIOT AT LAROOT.

Penang is just now interested in a serious riot that has broken out between two rival clans of Chinese at the Laroot tin mines, which the Rajah of that territory has found himself unable to suppress, and he has been forced to fly from the place. He has applied to the local Government for assistance, a request with which it may be difficult to comply. Many of the Chinese of both factions have fled to Penang, where they reside in the kongsee houses.—*Straits Observer.*

THE BURMESE EMBASSY.

The Burmese erbassy arrived at Rangoon from Mandalay on the 14th instant, and the King's steamer, the Teokyy-yeen Byan, was to sail in a few days with the whole party. The King has entrusted the charge of the mission to Mr. Edmund Jones, of the firm of that name, who has been appointed Consul-General. The embassy will land for the first time in Europe at Civita Vecchia, for the purpose of waiting on the King of Italy and the *burra phoongyee, i. e.*, the Pope. From Rome the party proceed to Berlin to visit the Emperor of Germany; and finally to London, to present the King's compliments to Her Britannic Majesty. It is said that the King has provided seven lakhs of rupees for the expenses of the mission, calculated at about £400 a day for a period of six months. The Teok-yeen Byan carries, in addition to the diplomatists, a cargo of rice, cotton, and cutch so that its voyage will not be entirely outlay without return.—*Pioneer.*

A CHAPTER OF EVENTS.

At the Central Criminal Court, London, on the 29th ult.,

Henry Portbury, a youth, was indicted for having unlawfully obtained a marriage licence from the Faculty Office, Doctors'-commons.

Mr. Harris and Mr. Humphreys prosecuted; and Mr. Finley defended the prisoner.

The facts of this case have been already before the public in connection with certain disgraceful transactions which took place between Portbury and his mother and a person named Meldolla, the widow of a surgeon, living in the Approach-road, Victoria Park. After the death of Mrs. Meldolla's husband, in March last, the prisoner was taken into her service as a groom, and after the lapse of two or three months he proposed marriage to her, and was accepted. Some person, supposed to be the prisoner, then went to the office of the Surrogate, and declared on oath that he was of the age of 21, and that he had resided for the required time in the district of St. George's, Camberwell, where his marriage with Mrs. Meldolla was celebrated. The widow, prior to her marriage with the prisoner, had an income of £500 per annum, left her by her husband, but afterwards, by the terms of his will, it reverted to her children, and she was deprived of it. The marriage did not prove a happy one. The prisoner's mother, who lived with her, robbed them of money and clothing to a considerable extent, and, being prosecuted, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, and the proceedings gave rise to a great deal of scandal in the neighbourhood. Mrs. Meldolla's mother, who was highly incensed at the conduct of her daughter, discovered that the prisoner, or some one on his behalf, had obtained the licence by falsely declaring that he was of the full age, whereas he was only 18, and that he had resided in Camberwell for fifteen days, whilst, in truth, he had lived all along at the house of Mrs. Meldolla, in the Approach-road, East. A criminal information was lodged against him, and hence the present prosecution at the instance of the mother. A melancholy sequel followed. During a desperate quarrel between the mother and daughter, the former was so severely injured with a poker that death ensued, and the unhappy Mrs. Portbury stands committed for wilful murder at these sessions.

Mr. Henry Taylor, record keeper in the Faculty Office, produced the declaration, but was unable to identify Portbury as the person who made his mark, instead of writing his name, on the occasion.

Dr. Middleton, the surrogate, said that he administered the oath, but he could not swear to the prisoner being the man who had taken it.

Mr. Harris thereupon said that he had not the means of carrying the case further against the prisoner, inasmuch as the clerk in the Faculty Office who witnessed the signing of the declaration was not present. In a case of this importance probably the office ought to have been exhausted of all its clerks.

Baron Channell thought that would have been unnecessary, for the particular clerk could have been easily discovered by the initials which appeared in the document. As to the mark, it might have been made by some person other than the prisoner, and at the instance of the widow, who seemed so anxious to be married to him.

The prisoner was then discharged.

In the course of an Illinois discussion, a man is said to have "had a ravine built in the back of his head with a pop bottle."

"You want nothing, do you?" said Pat. "Bedad, an' if it's nothing you want, you'll find it in the jug where the whiskey was."

A shrewd confectioner out West has taught his parrot to say "pretty creature" to every lady who enters his shop, and his business is rapidly increasing.

Gillott.—The pictures of Gillott, the great pen-maker of Birmingham, "who made people steel pens, and told them they did right," as the riddle ran, are to be sold at Christie and Manson's next month. They are valued at £150,000. The London correspondent of a contemporary states that "Gillott was by birth and inheritance a Sheffield knife-grinder, who began life on the very lowest round of the social ladder, and has died worth more than a million of money. He years ago saw a steel pen in a shop window, bought it as a curiosity, went home and imitated it, made several, sold them, and from this humble beginning—making pens by hand and selling them at a shilling a piece—became as rich as is now explained. He was a keen, manly little tradesman, with a shrewd eye for a bargain, and as strange an idea of European politics as any man that ever I met. His views on the Prussian war and 'Moltke and Bismark' were very funny; his pronunciation was not good of proper names, and he was too rich and powerful to be corrected by his family."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Changes of temperature and weather frequently upset persons who are most careful of their health, and particular in their diet. These corrective, purifying, and gentle aperient Pills are the best remedy for all defective action of the digestive organs; they augment the appetite, strengthen the stomach, correct biliousness, and carry off all that is noxious from the system. Holloway's Pills are composed of rare balsams, unmixed with baser matter, and on that account are peculiarly well adapted for the young, delicate, and aged. As this peerless medicine has gained fame in the past, so will it preserve it in the future by its renovating and invigorating qualities, and the impossibility of its doing harm.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

(*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 22.)

[CONTINUED FROM TUESDAY'S "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

After luncheon,

The Attorney-General resumed—I had come to the Australian case. I say that in regard to Australia also the plaintiff gave accounts of his life which made it necessary for him to call witnesses to confirm his story, and that story was believed to be eminently capable of confirmation. One hundred and thirteen witnesses were called in Australia. Of these one hundred and thirteen one only, and he a criminal, supports the plaintiff. We have got him, therefore, appealing to evidence which might confirm him. Examined in detail his case breaks down, and a vast body of evidence is found to be conclusively contradictory to the statements which he has made. Then comes what I may call the physical portion of the story. Roger Charles Tichborne was a slight, delicate, undersized man, with long, thin, lank hair; black, or nearly so, deep-set eyes; and altogether fairly represented by the daguerreotypes which you have seen. This man is a large, tall, over-sized man. I do not speak merely of the accumulation of fat upon him, under which he moves with an ease which would have been perfectly impossible to Roger Charles Tichborne if upon his slight and under-sized frame such vast accumulations of fatty matter had been imposed. He is utterly unlike Roger Charles Tichborne in person—he is utterly unlike him in the character of his countenance—unlike him in the character of his appearance, of his expression, and his habits—perfectly unlike him in handwriting, perfectly unlike him in education. The letters are conclusive upon all the three points as to which letters can be conclusive. They differ absolutely in character of handwriting, grammar and composition, absolutely in substance, in mental calibre, in all that goes to make up what you call the character of a man. The letters of Roger Charles Tichborne are the letters of a gentleman—a gentleman fallen, no doubt—not that he was really a drunkard, not that he had any real vices about him, but that he was a person of unsettled habits, too easily led to drink more than he ought to do, and with other habits which were disagreeable to Lady Doughty, but which never for a moment interfered with her motherly affection. There are, however, certain physical peculiarities which are equally inconsistent with the case of the plaintiff. The plaintiff has not the marks upon his person which Roger Charles Tichborne had, and he has marks upon his person which Roger Charles Tichborne had not. His ears are different and you have heard it proved that of two classes of ears if you begin life with one class you never get another; that the ear, less than any other member of the human body, is affected by an increase of fat; and that it remains very much the same in all periods and under all circumstances of life. You have got in this case evidence far more conclusive than the recollection of friends and relations who, having no particular interest in studying the identity of a relation or friend, may have no very clear or definite recollection of what sort of an ear he had. We have here evidence that cannot deceive us, because we have the evidence of daguerreotypes taken from Roger Charles Tichborne in the last few months of his life, and the testimony of an accomplished artist who says they may be relied upon as representing the character of his ears at that time—namely, when he was 24 years of age; and the character of his ears at that time is utterly and irreconcilably different from the character of the ears of the claimant. Everything about the man is different. His walk for instance. He has attempted to suggest to you that there was a slouch in the gait of Roger Charles Tichborne. It is perfectly untrue. This man has a slouch in his gait—this man, for some reason, has an in-turned knee—this man might be described, as a man was once described, in the words, "Far away among the honest shoulders of the crowd you could read 'rascal' in the motions of his back, and 'scoundrel' in his subtly sliding knee." (Laughter.) From your recollection of what you have seen of Mr. Castro, you might well think that he had sat as the original of that portrait. There is not a person belonging to the family, except Mr. Biddulph—there is not a single member of the family, or connection of that family, who has the least hesitation, after having seen him in the box, after having read his letters, and after having seen his character, in expressing their solemn conviction that he is not, and cannot be, Roger Tichborne. Claimant will be contradicted by a large number of the officers of Roger Tichborne's regiment, and of intimate friends who knew him well. He will be contradicted by numbers of other gentlemen—people of position, and of character, and of station—who, unless they are the victims of a hopeless delusion, or are parties in a monstrous conspiracy, cannot possibly be deceived about this matter, and who, one and all of them, will pledge their oaths and characters to a denial of the statement that the plaintiff is the person. He will be contradicted by a whole race of people from Paris, by his confessors, his servants, and a number of his relations. He will be contradicted by people from Stonyhurst, from Ireland, and from all parts of this country, who have seen him in the box, and who will, one and all, denounce him as an impostor. Above all, I say he is really contradicted and confuted by all those who have known him best, and who, if he is an impostor, must needs know it, but who have not come into the box. I mean the attorneys in the case. He is really confuted by Hopkins, by Holmes, by Moojen, by Spofforth, and, above all, by Mr. Rose. He is really contradicted by the absence of these gentlemen as much as by the presence of others who will be called before you. This, then, is a general outline of the case which I have promised you, and which I shall present to you. For obvious reasons I do not go at any length into the Orton case and I have told you why I do not go into it. I have told you the view I take of that part of the case, and if it ever becomes necessary that bodies of witnesses will be called before you on that head, and will make out affirmatively that which it is not necessary for me to make out, and which, unless I am driven to it, I certainly shall not undertake. I repeat that the case which I present to you is made out; and I defy the learned serjeant, when he comes to deal with the facts, to get rid of the argument and evidence I have laid before you. After this "enormously lengthy" speech, I will adopt the opinion of the learned serjeant on this occasion, and rest content with the observations and comments which I have thought the case seemed to deserve. The learned serjeant at the close of the address which he made at the beginning, was pleased to sneer at my observations, and to say he did not make them. Gentlemen, I do not make them either, and I very much wish I could, for if ever there was a case which deserved one it is this. He told you also—and here I perfectly agree with him—that the opening was good, that it is of no value in a suit of this kind, compared with a few plain and important facts. Gentlemen, it is of no value. Fine language is, indeed, worthless unless it is clothed with fine thought, and fine thought is worth nothing unless it is supported by substantial evidence, and by strong, fair, and conclusive arguments. Gentlemen, throughout this long and weary address to you, I have endeavoured to keep close to fact, to found myself upon fact, to make every statement which I made, and to base every argument upon the grounds of truth; and now, at the close, to address exhortations to gentlemen in your position would be an idle waste of time. You know your duty. You have done it hitherto in a way to me which admits of no addition of all of us, and to entitle you, at my hands at least, to an amount of personal gratitude for your kindness and patience which I shall feel to the latest hour of my life. But, gentlemen, if you did not, it is not my business to teach you your duty, and yet a lawyer or no lawyman duty we never cast at any time upon a set of jurymen in a private case than is in this case cast upon you. A great estate and an old and honourable family await your verdict. On you, and you alone, depends whether a young and noble lady of spotless character, and whether a young child—too young indeed for certainty, but of whom all good things may reasonably be hoped—shall enjoy that estate and represent that family, crippled indeed by the ruinous expenses of this law-suit, and by the falsehoods of the claimant, yet still an old and honourable family, and still a great estate; or whether the estate is to be wasted, and the family degraded, by the man whom I have described before in words I don't repent of using—in words I have made good—in words I now repeat, as a conspirator, a perjurer, a forger, a slanderer and a villain. (Applause.) Gentlemen, when Chidiock Tichborne came to die, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, on Tower-hill, he spoke of the family of Tichborne as having lived unstained in its place in Hampshire for two hundred years from before the Conquest. Three hundred years have rolled away since the days of Queen Elizabeth, and the family of Tichborne is still there; and the hopes of that great and ancient family are centred in the little child of whom I have spoken. For him, whom I most inadequately represent, I ask your verdict, I ask for no favour—I ask for no indulgence; I ask you only to ask and think with the right sense and the strictest principles of law and the clearest rules of reason. I know you will do what you think right, because I have the most absolute trust and faith in the honour, justice, and integrity of a body of English gentlemen. English justice cannot, indeed, through you wield the sword which is to smite down craft and crime; but English justice does commit to your hands its equal scales, in which truth will always outweigh falsehood. And, gentlemen, I trust, in no vain or braggart spirit—in no unseemly overconfidence—but in complete confidence I accept the issue, for my cause is right, and you are just. (There was a burst of applause as the Attorney-General resumed his seat.)

Mr. Giffard handed to the Chief Justice letters from the witness Wood, and from Mr. George Allen who were examined as witnesses for the claimant, and now wished to retract. The learned counsel said they ought not to be read.

The Lord Chief Justice—The letter from Wood is not addressed to anybody.

Mr. Giffard—It was enclosed in an envelope to Baxter, Rose, and Norton. I should add that these letters were placed in the hands of counsel, and we determined rightly or wrongly to place them in the hands of your lordship when the Attorney-General closed his address.

The Attorney-General—We had a copy of Wood's letter.

The Lord Chief Justice—What do you propose to do with these letters?

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—To hand them in; we do not consider them as evidence. In point of fact, I have not read either of these letters.

The Lord Chief Justice—The Attorney-General, in the course of his address to the jury, called attention to the fact that an affidavit was allowed to be put forward. You shake your head, Bother Ballantine; I am aware of the explanation, and it was a matter on which Mr Giffard and I agreed that some explanation was required. Mr. Giffard said some explanation would be given. You must say what you want done with the letters. I am not to be judge of whether they are to be withheld from the jury.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—We do not intend to hold them back. We merely hand them in to your lordship.

The Lord Chief Justice—But handing them to me is nothing; you either hand them in as evidence or as an explanation.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Not as evidence, but to make an explanation of fact, and to prevent any statement that a fact was suppressed.

The Lord Chief Justice—Handing them to me is not enough. They must be handed in in such a way that the jury can see them.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I am content with what I have done. My only desire was to keep nothing back, and to prevent that assumption.

The Attorney-General—My observations were not directed to the value of the evidence, but Wood having communicated with us that he had written letter to Messrs. Baxter, Rose and Norton, it was an incident in the conduct of the case which I thought it right to comment upon. I had a letter from Mr. Allen; but as it did not in any way connect itself with Baxter, Rose, and Norton, I did not think it right to mention it.

The Lord Chief Justice—Is is either a document (Allen's letter) for the jury, or it is not. (To the plaintiff's counsel) I understand now that you don't wish the jury to see it.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—At this part of the case—no; but, at the same time, if any presumption is to arise from my not doing so—yes. (Laughter.) I think we pursued the right course in mentioning that these letters had come into our possession, and I now hand the letters over to your lordship, to be dealt with by the jury and yourself in what way you please.

The Lord Chief Justice—I shall not take any responsibility about it. It is for you to say whether they shall be read to the jury or not.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I have said both ways, and I am perfectly willing to stand by either. (Laughter.)

The Lord Chief Justice—I must abide by what you authorise me to do.

Mr. Giffard—In shorter cases than this it is a very common thing for the judge to direct, under special circumstances, that the witness should be recalled. Now, if the witness thinks himself mistaken, probably the learned judge will recall him. But to assume that this letter truly states the fact is what I have not admitted, and what I will not assent to.

The Lord Chief Justice—You now suggest a third course—that I should direct the witnesses to be recalled. If that is what you wish, let it be done. I don't want the responsibility thrown upon me. I should think the right course would be for you to have them in attendance again, and then either yourselves or the Attorney-General can ask them any questions. Now be good enough to tell me whether you wish the witnesses to be recalled?

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—My lord, the witnesses shall be brought up here at our expense.

The Lord Chief Justice—That is the right course.

After some further discussion, it was agreed that the learned counsel on each side should fix a day when it would be convenient for the witnesses to be examined.

Lord Bellew was then called for the defendants, and examined by Mr. Hawkins—I was educated at Stonyhurst, and was there with Roger Charles Tichborne in 1847 and 1848. We were both "philosophers." We both lived at the house called the Seminary. During the two years we were at Stonyhurst together I was a good deal in Roger Tichborne's company. I have a recollection of the appearance of Roger Charles Tichborne. I was in court for three hours during the cross-examination of the claimant.

Did you form any judgment whether he was the Roger Charles Tichborne whom you knew as Stonyhurst?—I did, and I could discover no likeness. In my judgment and belief the claimant is not the man.

During the time you were at Stonyhurst, do you remember doing anything to him?—I remember tattooing one of his arms; it was the left arm. There was upon the arm another tattoo then existing. It was a heart, a cross, and an anchor. I tattooed the letters "R. C. T." They were placed about two inches above the wrist. The other marks were above these, but still below the elbow. I used three needles inserted in a small handle made of deal. There was, in addition to these marks, a small mark upon the wrist. It was apparently the result of tattooing, but badly done. After I had tattooed the arm, I frequently saw it up to the time when he left Stonyhurst. The marks were upon it the last time I saw the arm. On the same day, he assisted in tattooing an anchor on my arm. It was done with the same instrument and the same ink. That mark remains upon my arm now. (Witness showed the mark to the jury.)

By the Lord Chief Justice—The mark has never been touched since it was done. The size of the letters on Roger Tichborne's arm was about half an inch. They were tattooed lengthwise.

Mr. Hawkins referred to the plaintiff's statement that he did not know the Seminary at Stonyhurst under that name, and asked witness if he knew the cottages about which the plaintiff spoke, and where he said he had lived for eighteen months.

Witness—There were two cottages near the mill, but I never heard of any students living in them. The plaintiff's descriptions bring to my mind nothing I know about Stonyhurst. Roger Charles Tichborne never, to my knowledge, lived in any of the cottages. The dinner-hour of the "philosophers" was somewhere about five o'clock. It is not true what the plaintiff states, that we dined about midday, nor was Saturday a free day in the seminary.

Were lectures on Hebrew ever given to the "philosophers," as the plaintiff asserts?—Never. The plaintiff's description of the playground is not an accurate one. He said it extended to the Ribble, but the Ribble was not within a mile of it. (Laughter.) Cricket was not played according to the Marylebone rules, but what was called Stonyhurst cricket was played. The bat used was totally different; there were stones instead of wickets—(laughter)—and, though the batting and bowling were the same as in ordinary cricket, the game itself was dissimilar. It was played on the gravel in the playground.

The Lord Chief Justice—The plaintiff said the game was played in a field which was situated "at the side of the back of the church." Do you recognise that description?—I do not.

Examinstion continued—"Bandy" was played only by the "philosophers." Roger Charles Tichborne was very fond of it. The claimant says "philosophers" were in one class and the "laity" in another.

Is that a correct description?—No. I never heard of "laity" in contradistinction to any other class of students—in fact, we were all "laity." Roger Tichborne was fond of smoking, and I recollect his building a little hovel composed of sticks and moss near the bottom of a wood, where he used to smoke. The reason was that by the rules of the establishment the students were not allowed to smoke. When I was at Stonyhurst with Roger, to the best of my recollection, the students, being few in number, knew each other very well. In the first year there were about 11 "philosophers," and 16 or 17 in the second year.

By the Lord Chief Justice—I think in the college there were 180 or 190 boys.

Mr. Hawkins—The claimant in his evidence said there were 170 or 180, or it might be 150, when he was at Stonyhurst. He also said there were 80 or 90 "philosophers."

(Laughter.) To the witness—He says he saw you in Ireland, both at Cahir and Dublin. Did you ever see him at Cahir?—I never was at Cahir in my life. (Laughter.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Did you ever see Roger Tichborne in Ireland at all?—I have seen him at my father's place at Barmeath and in Dublin.

What is the position of Cahir in relation to Dublin?—It is in the south of Ireland.

What age were you when you were at Stonyhurst?—Well, I shall be forty-two next June.

Ah, then I shall be able to calculate. (Laughter.) You knew this boy Tichborne well?—Very well, indeed.

Did you sleep in the same room with him?—No; we had separate rooms.

What sort of looking lad was he?—He was slim and slight, and hardly taller than I am. The last time I saw him was in Dublin. That was in 1849.

Was that about the time you had a horse killed?—I have killed several. (Laughter.)

In that case I fear I can't fix you to a particular one. I have proved you were in Dublin?—I don't think now that you see him in Dublin?—I don't think more than two or three times.

And it was there you saw him for the last time?—Yes.

Did you love one of the hunters you killed so much that you had its head cut off and preserved?—Yes.

Was that about the time that Sir Roger was in Dublin?—That would be about the time. The head was not deposited at a hotel in Dublin; it was sent to a shop and never taken away.

Was there anything peculiar about Sir Roger's legs that you noticed?—They were slight.

Were they at all "bowed?"—No.

Are you able to say that with certainty?—One of his legs was slightly "knock-kneed."

Can you tell us distinctly that he was "knock-kneed?"—That is my impression.

Was there any movement about his eyebrows?—Not that I remember.

Do you recollect him with sufficient accuracy to say that there was not?—I should say there was nothing particular.

You have doubtless heard a twitching spoken of, and something said about his forehead?—There was no twitching about his eyebrows, and no peculiarity about his forehead.

Do you say that positively?—I do. There was a movement about his eyes and forehead, just as all persons have, but there was nothing in that to distinguish him from other people. There was no nervous twitching that I can remember.

When did you first hear of the claimant coming to England and claiming the estates?—I have most indistinct ideas on that subject; I presume I learnt it first from the newspapers. It was never seriously brought to my attention before that. I can't say whether I heard of the claimant before he came to this country.

When did you first mention to anybody the fact of your having tattooed this man?—I mentioned it to Mr. John Wood some time last spring.

Was that the first time?—I don't suppose it was.

Can you give the name of anybody to whom you mentioned it before last spring?—I can't give names, but I have no doubt I did.

You must have known that this matter was in litigation, and that a claim had been made to the Tichborne estates for a considerable time before last spring?—I dare say I did.

Did it then occur to you that, as you knew of this tattooing, it was a matter worth communicating to the family?—I don't know that it did. I thought the fact was well known amongst the family, and that there would be no necessity for my telling them.

When did you first communicate with the family about the case?—I think about last June.

With whom did you communicate?—With Mr. Bowker. That was before I had seen the claimant. I should think, at a rough guess, it would be about three weeks before. Mr. Bowker wrote to me on the subject. I answered his letter, and afterwards saw him.

Did you mention, at your first interview with Bowker, that when you tattooed this lad's arm there were tattoo marks on it before?—I did.

Of that you are sure?—I feel sure. (The letter from Mr. Bowker to the witness, dated June 7, 1871, was produced and read. It stated that the writer had been informed that his lordship had tattooed Roger Tichborne's arm with the emblems of Faith, Hope, and Charity. The family were aware that he was tattooed, and if they could ascertain when, where, and by whom, it would tend to settle the question of the plaintiff's identity.)

Had you ever said that you had tattooed the emblems of Faith, Hope, and Charity, on his arm?—Never in that form.

Ha! you ever said so?—I had said that I had tattooed his arm, and that I did not remember whether I had tattooed the initials "R. C. T." or the emblems of Faith, Hope, and Charity.

But there was a time when your memory was indistinct as to whether you had tattooed Faith, Hope, and Charity, or the three letters?—Precisely.

Did you write any answer to Mr. Bowker?—I did.

(The reply was read, dated June 8, 1871. His lordship said he remembered Roger Tichborne having a heart, an anchor, and a cross tattooed on his arm; also the letters "R. C. T." His lordship assisted in the tattooing, but found it difficult to remember whether he tattooed the marks or the letters.)

You recollect perfectly at the time you tattooed him he had those marks on his arms?—Yes.

If your present memory is correct, it must have been Faith, Hope, and Charity?—Yes.

Did you ask him how he came to have the mark, because it is an unusual thing for a person in his rank of life to have?—I have an indistinct recollection of his saying that it was done by sailors. I don't remember where he met with them.

Did you know that Roger Tichborne was educated by tutors, under the care of his mother and father, in France?—I did not.

Did he speak English or French at the period you saw the marks?—English, but imperfectly.

Did his improve in that respect before he left?—I can hardly say, because I was meeting him so often that I did not take notice.

Did you speak French or English, or both?—I spoke French badly.

Did he speak fluently?—He appeared to speak French very well.

Where did the tattooing take place?—In my own room, to the best of my recollection. I do not recollect the time of the day.

Was it done by arrangement?—I do not remember.

Somebody assisted you?—I am not sure, but I think Henry Seager did. He is dead now, I hear.

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